LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1861.

NUMBER 43.

### DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING ......AUGUST 20

MILITARY.

(All notices published under this heading will be charged five cents per line—payable invariably in advance.)

Attention, Gay and Adams Guards.

YOU fre requested to meet at the Court House on this (fuestay) evenior, Aug. 20th, at 8 a'ciock, in the Armory of the Adams er of both Companies will please be ortant bus ness will be brought beorder of Captain. L. D. RICKETTS.

The Courier at Nashville. Messre, GREEN & Co., are the sole and exclu

size agents of the Counter at Nashville. They will deliver it to regular subscribers and supply it to dealers and news-boys.

The Courier at St. Louis. The Louisville Counten can be found in St Louis at Wiflie II. Gray's, North-west corner of Third and Olive streets, opposite the Post

PEACE MEETING!

The people of Jefferson county who are in tayor of having

PEACE Will hold a meeting at Col. Montgome ry's spring, on the Preston Street Road, about nine miles from Louisville, on

Thursday, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. hen there will be a Peace Flag Raised!

All who are favorable to the purposes of the meeting sie requested to meet with white rosettes or ribbons, and white flags. Let our motto be

Peace, Peace! Eminent and conservative speakers will be ou hand to address the meeting.

Come Oue, Come All.

We publish elsewhere in to-day's paper the circular of Messrs. Woodson and Bass, members of the late Constitutioual Convention of Missouri, to their coustituency of the counties of Callaway and Boonc. It is a document of great power, and should be read by every freeman in the land -Messrs, Woodson and Bass were original Union men, elected as such to the State Convention; but like thousands of other good Union men througeut the country, they are unwilling to sacrifice their liber-

ties in a blind devotion to the Union. Mr. E. G. Smith, a resident of "Old Nicholas," raised in his garden the present season two tomatoes welghing twenty onces each, and wishes to know if Bourbon can beat it .- Paris Flag.

If Bourbon can't beat it, Oldham can all Vailey, has grown barrels of tomatoes this season, almost any one of which would

papers have a cock and buil story about the important arrest of Thos. B. Lincoln, of Texas, charged with treason and being a spy. Letters from Jesse D. Bright, Beveriv Tucker, and others, were found in his trunk. He is said to be the inventor of a

The telegraph, as usual, has furnished the Northern press with a one sided view of the peace meeting in this city, in which Jas. Speed is made the prominent actor .-He is designated as a "Unionist," to which we object. He should be designated either as a disunionist or a Black Republican.

DAN RICE'S RHINOCEROS LOST.-By a steamboat collision on the Mississippi the cage containing Dan Rice's rhiuoceros was thrown overboard, and the animal was drowned. It was valued at \$20,000.

The Northern dispatches complain bitterly that the rebels still pursue the parbarous practice of shooting their pickets. They also continue to shoot sure-enough bullets from their gnus.

We are informed that General Me-Clellan is a great railroad man. If Beauregard gets after him he will have to make

It is entirely useless for the South to nport arms; enough will soon be taken an the Northern vandals

Gen. McCullough may not be very scientific in the nicety of warfare, but he i perfectly at home in a Lyon hunt.

If the Home Guards altempt to go to Elizabethtown, they will eucounter the Salt River Tigers. Before McCLELLAN can get to Rich-

mond by rail, BAUREGARD will furnish him

Is an elephant contraband, and how would you proceed to examine his trunk? On the plains of Manassis the Mass

schusetts shoemakers left their awl. The Home Guard cannot be legally ordered to leave the limits of our city. In Missoari the Linoinites do not

approve of Hardee's tactics.

Monday, August 5th, 1861, S. Bar ker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pleces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from 3/4 to 3 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dress goods at greatly reduced prices.

Five hundred pieces of linen goods and house keeping articles very low. Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plald and striped cambrics, jaconets, Swiss and book muslins,

broidery, and laces. Aiso 1,000 doz. hosiery of all kinds Also carpets, and oil cloths, cheap,

Persons visiting the city will find a full stock of goods at low prices. S. BARKER & CO. au 5-d tf.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART-RIDGES.-We are now maunfacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep hith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale WOLF & DURRINGER,

Corner of Fifth and Market. See Biand's advertisement. Money loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth.

Battle of Manassas—The True Cause of the Defeat.

Annexed is the report of Col. Heintz I man, one of the most able and gallaut officers in the Federal army. He had charge of the Third Division, and was twenty nonrs on the field, doing all that a brave and experienced officer could do to retrieve the fortnnes of the day. His official report is candid, and no one can for a moment doubt its truth. By a careful perusal it will be seen that he euconatered no mask-ed batteries, and during the fight led at times four regiments against the Fourth Alabama, which, alone and unaided, repulsed and made them fly, with no hope to rally any of them. It will also be seen that, finding it impossible to raily the runaways, he commenced a retreat, which ended in a rout, the most disastrous ever known, losing all their artillery:

Official Report of Col. Heintzelman. Headquarters Third Division, Department N. E. Virginia, Washington, July 31, 1861.

To Copt. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General: Assisted Adjuton General:

Sin: In obedience to instructions received on the 20.h instant, the division under my command was under arms, in light marching order, with two days' cooked rations in their hoversacks, and commenced the march at half-past two A. M. on the 21st, the brigade of Col. Frauklin leading, followed by those of Cols. Wifeox and Howard. At Centreville we found the road filled with troops, and were detailed three hours to allow the divisions of Gen. Tyler and Col. Hunter to pass. I followed with my division immediately in the rear of the latter.

Between two and three miles beyond Centreville we left the Warrenton turnstite.

Between two and three miles beyond Centreville we left the Warrentou turnpike, turning into a country road on the right. Capt. Wright accompanded the head of Col. linnter's column, with directions to stop at a road which turned in to the left to a ford across Bull Run, about half way between the point where we turned out from the turnpike and Sudley's Springs, at which latter point Col. Hunter's division was to cross. No such road was found to exist, and about 11 A. M., we found ourselves at Sudley's Springs, about ten miles from Centrevide, with one brigade of Col. Hunter's division still on our side of the Run. Before reaching this point the battle had commenced. We could see the smoke rising on our left from two points, a mile or more apart. Two clouds of dust were seen, showing the advance of troops from the direction of Mannssas.

At Sudley's Springs, whilst waiting the passage of the troops of the division in our front, I ordered forward the first brigade to fill their cauteens. Before this was accomplished the leading regiments of Col. Hunter's division became engaged. Gen. McDowell, who, accompanied by his staff, had passed us a short time before, sent back Capt. Wright, of the ergimeers, and

had passed us a short time before, sent back Capt. Wright, of the ergineers, and Major McDowell, one of his aids, with orders to send forward two regiments to pre-vent the enemy from outflanking them.— Capt, Wright led forward the Minnesota Regiment to the left of the road, which Regiment to the left of the road, which crossed the Ran at the point. Majer Mo-Doweil led the Eleventh Massachusetts up the road. I accompanied this regiment, leaving orders for the remainder to follow, with the exception of Arnold's Battery, which, supported by the First Michigan, was posted a little below the crossing of the Run as a reserve.

At a little more than a mile below the ford we came more the battle died. Rick.

right of Hunter's division and to the right of the road. After firing some twenty minutes at a battery of the enemy, placed just beyond the crest of a hill, on their entrance left, the distance being considered too great, it was moved forward to within about 1,000 feet of the enemy's battery. and on ground rising towards the enemy

osition.
In the meantline if sent orders for the In the meanthine a sent orders for the Zonaves to move forward to support Rick-ett's battery on the right. As soon as they came up I led them forward against an Al-abama regiment, partly corcealed in a clump of small pines in an old field. At the first fire they broke and the greater portion of them fled to the rear, keeping up a de-suitory living over the heads of their com-rades in front; at the same time they were charged by a company of secession caval ry on their rear, who came by aroad through two strips of woods on our extreme tight.

The fire of the Zausves killed four and wounded one, dispersing them. The discomiture of this cavalry was completed by a fire from Capt. Collum's company of United States cavalry, which killed and wounded several men. Col. Faruham, with council his callers and wounded his callers and wounded his callers. some of his officers and men, behaved gallantly; but the regiment of Zonaves, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field. Many of the men joined other regi-ments and did good service as skirmish

meuts and did good service as skirmishers.

I then led up the Hinnesota regiment, which was also repulsed, but retired in tolerably good order. It did good service in the woods on our right fluck, and was among the last to retire, moving off the field with the Third United States Infantry. Next wested forward the First Michigan, which was also repulsed, and retired in considerable confusion. They were railied and helped to hold the woods on our right. The Brooklyn Fourteenth then oppeared on the ground, coming forward in gallant style. I led them forward to the left, where the Alabama regiment had been posted in the them forward to the left, where the Alabana regiment had been posted in the early part of the action, but had now disappeared, but soon came in sight of the line of the enemy drawn up beyond the clump of trees. Soon after the firing commenced the regiment broke and ran. I considered it useress to attempt to rally them. The want of discipline in these regiments was so great that the most of the men would run from fifty to seren hundred yards to the rear and continue to life—fortunately for the brave ones, very high in the air—and compelling those in front to retreat.

During this time Rickett's battery had been taken and re-taken three times by us, but was finally lost, most of the horses

been taken and re-taken three times by us, but was finally lost, most of the horse's having been killed, Capt. Rickett being wounded, and 1st Lieutenant D. Ramsay killed. Lieutenant Kirby behaved very gallautly, and succeeded in carrying off one caisson. Before this time heavy reinforcements of the enemy were distinctly seen approaching by two roads, extending and ontflanking us on the right. Col. Stewart's brigade came on the field at this time, having been detached by the General as a reserve at the point when we left the turnpike. It took post on a hill ou our right and rear, and for some time gallantly held the enemy in thick.

I had one company of cavelry attached

I had one company of cavelry attached to my division, which was joined during the engagement by the cavairy of Col. Stanton's division. Major Palmer, who commanded them, was anxious to engage the enemy. The ground being unfavorable, I ordered them back out of range

Finding it impossible to rally any of the regiments, we commenced our retreat about half-past 4 P. M. There was a fine

regiments, we commenced our retreat about haif-past 4 P. M. There was a fine position a short distance in the rear, where I hoped to make a stand with a section of Arnold's battery and the United States cavairy, if I could raily a few regiments of infantry. In this I utterly falled, and we continued our retreat on the road we had advanced on in the morning.

I sent forward my staff officers to rally some troops beyond the Run, but not a company would form. I stepped back a few moments at the hospital to see what arrangement could be made to save the wounded. The few ambulances that were there were filled and started to the rear. The church, which was used as a hospital, with the wounded and some of the snrgeons, soon after fell lato the hands of the secession cavalry that followed us closely. A company of cavalry crossed the rear and seized an ambulance full of wounded.—
Capt. Arnold gave them a couple of round

which sent them seampering away, and kept them at a respectful distance during

he remainder of our retreat. the remainder of our retreat.

At this point most of the stragglers were in advance of us. Having every reason to fear a vigorous pursuit from the enemy's fresh troops, I was desirous of forming a strong rear guard, but neither the efforts of the officers of the regular army, nor the excelless of the regular troops with me. coolness of the regular troops with me, could induce them to forma single compa-ny. We relled entirely for our protection on one section of artillery and a few companies of cavalry. Most of the road was favorable for infantry, but unfavorable for caval-

ble for infantry, but unfavorable for cavalry and artillery.

About dusk, as we approached the Warrenton turnpike, we heard a firing of rifled cannon on our right, and learned that the enemy had established a battery enfilleding the road. Capt. Arnold, with his section of ortillery, attempted to run the gauntlet, and reached the bridge over Cob Run, about two miles from Centreville, but found it obstructed with broken vehicles, and was compelled to abandon his pieces, as they were under the fire of these right caunon. The cavalry turned to the left, and, after passing through a strip of woods and some fields, struck a road which led them to some camps occupied by our troops in the morning, through road which led them to some camps occupied by our troops in the morning, through which we regained the turnpike. At about 8 P. M. we reached the camps we had occupied in the morning. Ilad a brigade from the reserve advanced a short distance beyond Centreville, near one-third of the artillery lost might have been saved, as it was abandoned at or near this crossing. Such a rout I never witnessed before. No efforts could luduce a single regiment to form after the retreat had commeaced. form after the retreat had commeaced.

Our artillery was served admirably, and did much execution. Some of the volun-

teer regiments behaved very well, and much excuse can be made for those who fled, as few of the enemy could at any time be seen. Riw troops cannot be expected to stand long against an unseen enemy.

I have been unable to obtain any report from the Zonaves, as Col. Farnban is still at the hospital. Since the retreat more than three-fourths of the Zonaves have dis-

that three-fourths of the Zouaves have disappeared.

I beg leave to express my obligations to the officers of my staff, viz: Capt. H. S. Wright, Lient. E. S. W. Suyder, Lient. F. N. Farquar, of the Engineers; Capt. Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General; Lient. J. J. Sweet, of the Second Cavalry, and Lieut. J. D. Fairbauks, of the First Michigan, for the able and fearless performance of their duties, and to recommand them to your favorable consideration.

Very respectfully,
S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Colonel 17th Infantry, Com'g D.vision.

[Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courler.]

POLICE COURT. GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE.

MONDAY, August 19. A FIGHTING PARTY.—Anthony Hyland, Ellen Hyland and Thomas McHugh were all arrested, charged with drinking too much bust head whisky and indulging in a free fight. Bail of Hyland in \$200 for three months, and of the others in \$200 for two months.

two months.

DRUNK.—M. O'Herren, John McKinney,
Mary Noonan and John McKenzie, another
hard set, were all found drunk by the officer, and were very boisterous. Bail of each in \$109 for two months.

Joseph lloe was arrested for being drunk

and carrying concealed a deadly weapou. Bail in \$100 to answer, and in \$200 for three months.
STEALING.—Frank Faban and J. Offishn was discharged, and Fahan required to give bail in \$200 to answer at the Circuit Court. bail in \$200 to answer at the Circuit Court. Michael Galagher found himself before the court, charged with stealing a tarpanlin from J. H. Hern. Bail in \$200 to answer. STABBING.—Robert Smith was arrested, charged with stabbling Squire March, in a drinking saloon on Jefferson street. The proof was sufficient, and he was held in \$800 to answer.

STEALING CLOTHING.—Peter Martin was arrested for stealing a coat and pair of

arrested for stealing a coat and pair of panis from Mr. Merhiney. Bail in \$300 to

ANCESTORS OF BEAUREGARD,-There is an item going the rounds that Gen. Beauregard is of Canadian desceut. The following, from a correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis, of New York, denies

it. He says : I have before me your excellent paper of I have before me your excellent paper of this day's issue, in which there appears an article entitled "The Ancestors of Geu. Beauregard," taken from the Odre, of Montreal. Permit me to inform you that it is an error on the part of that journal, that the grandfather of Gen. Beauregard was a European, and that he never even visited Canada visited Canada.

visited Canada.

There are, in the State of Louisiana, two families of Beauregards—that of the Toutant Beauregards, and that of the Brose Beauregards. These two families are allied to each other, and are by no means of Ca-

The Father of Gen. Beauregard was the grandson of the Baron Beauregard, and was named Jaques Toutant Beauregard.— His mother was the daughter of the Chev-alier de Reggio, descended from the Italian ducal family of Reggio.

LETTER FROM HARRISON.

Arms and Munitions of War Sent Back to Covington—To be Shipped via Louisville—Smuggling of Army Stores—Cars Searched, &c.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courler.] CYNTHIANA, KY., August 17, 1861. Mittors Louisville Courier: The train containing the munitions of war, detained at Falmouth, and designed for the Lincolnites at Hoekins', and also East Tennessee, have been sent back to Covington, and will be shipped via Louisville to their destination.—Seven car loads of shoes, provisions, shovels, spades, picks and uniforms were permitted to pass this point after a thorough search of the train.

HARRISON.

Election Returns.

Election Returns.

EDMONSON COUNTY — OFFICIAL. — For State Treasurer, James H. Garrard, Uniou, 472; Gobrias Terry, Sonthera Rights, 89. For the State Senate, John B. Bruner, Union, 545; D. L. Adair, Sonthern Rights, 107. For Representative, L. J. Proctor, Union, 582; Moses Read, Union, 37.

BUTLER COUNTY—OFFICIAL. — For State Treasurer, James H. Garrard, Union, 919; Gobrias Terry, Southern Rights, 40. For State Senate, H. D. Mellenry, Union, 1,057. For Representative, M. T. Read, Union, 779; L. J. Proctor, Union, 379.

Rified Cannon and a United States
Loan as Contraband of War.
In the llouse of Commons on the 29th of
July, Mr. Gregory asked whether the First
Lord of the Treasury had received any information that goods contraband of war,
among other things a battery of artillery,
has been conveyed from this country to
New York in the steamship Kangaroo, and
that a loan for the United States Government had been offered upon the btock Exchange? If so, was this in accordance with
our principles of non-intervention?
Lord Paimerston replied that he was not
personally cognizant of the matters to

personally cognizant of the matters to which the honorable member referred, but that, should they arise, they would of course be dealt with by the Government.—[Paris cor. London Post.

SKIRMISH AT THE KANAWHA.—A gentleman who arrived from the Kanawha yesterday reports that on Thursday last a skirmish occurred between a detachment of Gen. Cox's brigade and a company of Wise's cavalry. A lientenant of Captain George's company (Cox's command) was wounded in the leg, and two of the cavalry were killed.—[Cin. Gaz.

Louisville Gold Ien Manufactory Main Street, four doors below Third.

of "canister" from his section of artillery, which seut them seampering away, and way Counties, Missouri.

Fellow Citizens:—It is now some six mooths since you were pleased to honor the nudesigned with the high and responsible trust of representing you in the State Cozvention. Since that election, events of the vention. Since that election, events of the most extraordinary character, franght with momentous const quences to the American people, have occurred, and have already been recorded on the page of current history. We have deemed it proper and becoming for ns, as your Delegates to the State Convention, to address to you a few plain suggestions in regard to those great vital questions in which we all and our children after us have an abiding interest. It is proper to remind you that the undesigned were elected by your suffrages to the State Convention as Union men. By this designation, as we understood it, and we believe, as understood by you uothing this designation, as we understood it, and we believe, as understood by you nothing more was intended than our carnest desire to have preserved to us and our posterity the integrity of the Federal Union, on the principles of just and free Constitutional Government. Influenced by a fond and cherished attichment to the Union of the Augio American States under our Federal Coustitution, founded by the Fathers of the Republic; and carnestly desiring the peaceful and final settlement of all disturbing questions and the voluntary re-union of the Secoded States on terms just and honorable to all, and indulging the hope, which seemed Seconded States on terms just and honorable to all, and indulging the hope, which seemed justified by past experience, that a great people, accustomed to self-government would, on sober second thought, settle by the ballot all questions of unfriendly, or conflicting interests, or feelings, and willing to labor on, and to hope even against hope to accomplish these great and patiotle purposes—we were, in this sense "Union mea." Who were not for such a Union? But if any understood by the term Union that the American States were to be bound together with chains; that the forms of Union were to be maintailed at the expense of er with chains; that the forms of Union were to be maintalued at the expense of the vital spirit and practical benefits of free Government; that we should substitute a Union compelled by the bayonet, for a Union cemented by the free will and affection of the American people; that the Federal Government was to convert, or pervert, itself from an agent of limited powers, into a government of powers without limit except its own self-asserted and Irrepressible will; that the Government, under pretext of enforcing the Constitution and laws," was itself to subvert the Constitution and destroy the safe-guards of liberty; that we must the safe-guards of liberty; that we must surrender the glorious luneritance of free-dom for the mere form of a territorial Undom for the mere form of a territorial Union—the soul of free Government for the lifeless form, becoming a burden more loathsome and intolerable than "a body of death," then we have only to say to those who thus conceived our Union seatiments that we were strang-ly and fatally mis-understood. In the latter defined sense we never were and never shall be Union men. In the language of Webster we were for Union and hiberty, now and hereafter, one and inseparable." But Union without liberty, never—never!

It will require but a hasty and cursory review of our political affairs to enable you

view of our political affairs to enable you to comprehend with great clearness and certainity the cruses and reasons which induced and justified the calling of a State Convention. For more than a quarter of a century there had existed an unhappy sectional controversy, in which the States of the North had been arrayed on one side and the States of the South, or those States which had retained domestic African sla-very as part of their social system, on the other side. With the character of this secother side. With the character of this sectional strife the whole world is familiar. The objects proposed to be accomplished on one side, and stermly resisted on the other, are well understood both by the American people and the enlightened nations of Europe, whose attention has been unceasingly directed to them.

It is worse than idle to deny that, in this strife hetween the sections the Northern

strife between the sections, the Northern States were in the wrong, and were th nnjustifiable aggressors from the begin ning. We appeat to your reason and your nuprejudiced judgment. Let us reason caimly for a moment. The

domestic listitutions of the South existed long before the Federal Government existed, and before the Constitution was framed. The generation of '76 were born into the institutions of domestic African slavery. Right or wrong in the beginning they had nothing to do in its establishment. they had nothing to do in its establishmen The providence of God cast it upon then and they had to deal with it as an existing established domestic institution. All th catablished domestic institution. An the original tabliteen States, except one, were slaveholding States at the time the Constitution was tramed. That ins remeut—the very bulwark and foundation stone of our representative Federal system—not only recognized the institution of domest slavery, but threw around it the necessar safeguards for its effectual protection, s long as the Constitution should be respect ed as the fundamental law of the Republic All powers not delegated to the Federa All powers not delegated to the Federal Government were expressly reserved, in the Constitution, to the States. No power was delegated affecting the institution of slavery except to prohibit the importation of African slaves after the year 1808. It is beyond controversy true, therefore, that Cougress, or the Federal Government, could have no rightful jurisdiction over this subject, except to provide for the faithful observance of the provisions of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

niocstration, that, it any point of view, either as a political, or moral question, the intermeddling of the North, the perpetual and aggravating discussion and ceaseless agitation of this question were wholly wrong. They were unjust, unwise, un-constitutional and wicked. If it be viewed merely as a political question, then the Federal Legislature had no power to deal with the subject uniter. Ilad it possessed such power, its exercise would have been unjust and tyrannical toward the States of the South which had become members of a common Government, relying upon the friendly feetings and good faith of their slater States. If the question be regarded merely as a moral question, then, it is sufficient to say, the people of the North could have no responsibility for the mostives or manufactions of the records of the tives or moral actions of the people of the South; and they had no right to disturb south; and they had no right to disturb the Government with abstract theories of morals, which could have no just applica-tion to the domestic institutions of the Sonth, which had existed for centuries, and had become interwoven with the whole fabric of domestic civilization. The Feder-

composed of Northern men, and selected as their standard bearer the very man—Mr. Lincoln—who had first proclaimed the "irrepressible conflict."

Their nominees were both Northern; their party was Northern; their platform was Northern; their platform was the principles were those of the Irrepressible conflict. Not one national winching and the procession of the principles were those of the Irrepressible conflict. the Irrepressible coeffict. Not one national principle, end, or aim, seemed to enter into this fanatical and hostile combination. No resolution—no intimation—no word—no autonneement of a future policy for the Federal Government, ever tooked to a friendly and fraternal embrace of the South with the North in one common Government founded by the wisdom, and cemented by the blood of a former generation, which knew no North and no South. This aspect of our political affairs was justly calculated to alarm the good and the wise smong the statesmen and patriots of the land, who foresaw the perll against which we had been warned by the God-like Washington in his Farewell Address to his conntrymen, viz: the formation of geographical and sectional parties in a Government founded and built up by mutnal concession, and strengthened by common affattion. In the Federal Congress, which succeeded the election of Mr. Lincoln, the best

ed the election of Mr. Lincoln, the best men of the country songht to effect a settlement of the diffi ultes then p using by every form of compromise which ingenuity could devise.

These efforts, one after another, failed—were rejected, nay, factually derided by the trepressible conflict men, who had achieved a victory at the ballot box, and declared they would reap the fruits of such party ascendancy. Despairing of all hope of settlement, State after State withdrew from the Federal compact, so far as the solemn act of their people in convention assembled could sever the ties that bound them to the Federal Government. Dissothem to the Federal Government. Disso-lution of the Government, and the institution of two Confederacies seemed to be the inevitable consequence of this condition of allairs. Whether, under these circumstances, Missouri should make commo

cause with her Southern sisters—whether she had sufficient reason for severing at once her Federal relations with the States of the North—whether she should go forward as mediator, and make one last effort for reconciliation and peace,—what course of Federal policy Missouri should pursue seemed to be the simple, sole, only inquiry, and which induced your constitutional Legislature to call into being the

State Convention.

If the Legislature had been actuated by sinister motives, if secession alone had been its object in calling a convention, it was perfectly practicable for that body to have authorized the people to vote directly upon an ordinance of secession (as did the State of Tennessee) without cailing a convention at all. In this alinsion we mean no censure upon the people of Tennessee, nor to be understood as objecting to that mode of ascertaining the will of the people, for it see us both fair and i just, but we refer to it only to show that the Legislature of Missouri regarded the settling of our Federal policy a question for sinister motives, if secession alone had tling of our Federal policy a question for sober and earnest consideration, and treat-ed the people of the State with proper deference and respectful consideration, by calling a convention, not to pass an ordi-nance of secession, but to consider what action, if any, Missouri should take with

terfere with the Government of the State, or the constituted and regular officers of the State, elected by the people. No dissatisfaction either with the State Government. ment, or State officers, or State laws; no want of entire confidence, both in the Legislature and the Executive, was ever manifested by the people, or discussed in the newspapers, or at the polls. The Convention was called, we all well know, to cousider our Federal relations; and the assumption by that body of power to destroy the Government of the State which called the Convention has experience and tain. the Convention late existence, and to im-pose upon the people of Missouri a State Government and State officials never chosen by them, and through forms unknown to the Constitution of the Sate, we regard unwarranted, illegal, and revolutionary to

the last degree.

The reasons alleged for this extraordinary and startling proceeding were, tirst, that the Legislature had passed unconstitutional laws; and secondly, that His Ex-cillency, Gov. Jackson, had precipitated the State into civil war, and had abandoned the Capital and practically surrendered the Executive office, the Lieut. Governor being absent from the State. We propose to bestow a word of comment upon these unjust and false assumptions. If the Legislature has enacted laws in violation of any lature has enacted laws in violation of any provision of the Constitution, our system provides the remedy; let the statutes be brought before the courts of law, and let the courts decide the questions involved. Here is the plain, easy, and regular mode fixed by our civil polity to test the constitutionality of all laws. It is the only method known to our Government by which the authority of law can be established. D d any man ever hear that the Convention was called to constitute itself a high Court of review, and pass, without a trial, and contrary to the forms of law, upon the validity of our statute law, and actually repeal such law? It is simply monstrous. It is a stupendous fraud! The Convention assumes that certain laws were unconstitusuch law? It is simply monstrous. It is a stupendous fraud! The Convention assumes that certain laws were unconstitutional, and thereupon proceeds to repeat them! But what were the laws regarded so objectional? Why, those that authorized and directed the organization of the Missouri State Guard Militia, and appro-Missouri State Guard Militia, and appropriated means to arm the State for its own defense! These were the laws assumed to be unconstitutional, and which were attempted to be repealed! If any given features of these laws were regarded unconstitutional, why did not the majority of the Convention amend or modify them? Why did not the majority devise some better scheme for raising funds and organizing our militia for the detense of the State? It is painfully apparent that the majority of that Conventiou did not Intend the State

should be placed in a condition to act independently, and to express its sovereign will free from the domination of Federal bayonets. And for passing laws designed to aid in protecting your homes and your property, the majority of the State Convention,

assumed military command of the stations at St. Louis, by some well meant negotiation, agreed with Hon. Sterling Price, acting for Gov. Jackson, representing the State of Missonri, to certain terms, not dishonorable to the State, by which the peace of the State could be preserved. For making such arrangement he (Gen. IL) was superseded, and Lyon appointed to the command! After which, the terms of the agreement were constantly violated. All efforts on the part of Gov. Jackson to preserve the public peace seemed to have proved nnavalling. But he determined to make one more last effort. He left the capital and went to St. Louis, and there had an interview with Lyon to implore terms of peace for his people! Was ever hamiliation more complete, either for the Governor proposed as conditions of peace, that he would like a described for the covernor proposed as conditions of peace, nor, or for Missouri? In that interview the Governor proposed as conditions of peace, that he would disband every military company in the State: disarm every such organization; guvenates the State against the introduction either of troops or arms from abroad; protect every citizen of Missouri without respect to his political opinions; and execute the laws both State and Federal within the State of Missouri. Could entreaty and effort go further? Was not this humiliation enough? Was this precipitating the State into civil war? But these terms were rejected by the Lincoln Agent, who declared the purpose of that dynasty to place Missouri in the present condition of the State of Maryland! Gov. Jackson could do no more than he had done to obtain peace. He could not ignominiously fold his arms and see Missouri bound with chains. The Federal Government had no more right to invade Missouri than it had chains. The Federal Government had no more right to invade Missouri than it had to hang every man woman and child living in the State. Something must be done to preserve the most sacred and preclous rights of man. Gov. Jackson called upon his people to arm themselves and "drive the invader from a soil made fruitful by your labors and consecrated by your homes." Fellow-citizens, could he have done cless? For this noble and in the residence to the demands of despotism, the State to the demands of despotism, the State

Convention, by a reckless unajority, de-posed, or attempted to depose and de-grade, your own Constitutionally chosen Governor, and to appoint over you a ruser you have not chosen.

It will be sufficient for our purposes to remark in this connection that we cannot have more than one Governor at the same time; and as we conceive the Convention had no power to depose the high officers of the State, chosen by the people, according to the form and spirit of our Constitution, Claiborne F. Jackson, whitever indiscre-tion may be charged against him, is to day the Governor of the State, who ought to be obeyed and respected as such. The ar-

obeyed and respected as such. The appointee of the Convention in assuming to lischarge the Executive office to which he has never been elected by the freemen of has never been elected by the freemen of Missouri, has ventured to take upon himself the most fearful responsibilities! Under the pretext of preserving peace, the Convention has created the most frightful and fearful source of danger and civil strife which has ever been witnessed in the history of States! We warn you, and we implore you to warn your fellow-citizens of Missouri, not to be drawn into this snure. Attend, we pray you, to these considera-Attend, we pray you, to these considera-tions. For what purpose under heaven was the Convention called together non, and what object could be, or was designed

thorized soldiery from the capital of the State, while not only his own life was sought for and threatened, but the subjugation of the State was proclaimed as the uniterable purpose of the invaders.

Martial law, or mob law has prevailed in many cities, towns and various points of the State since the month of May last, and

will admit has been forced upon us by a most wicked and tyrannical Government. It is loathsome and detestable. It cannot be endured.
The freemen of Missouri will never sub The freemen of Missouri will never sub-mit to be degraded by such illegal and despotic acts. Mr. Gamble can give you no protection except that which he can procure from Abraham Lincoln. To ac-cept that protection is to blnd you and your children forever to that Government which to-day galls and treads you down

with an iron heel.

Missouri has done nothing to forfeit her rights as one of the members of the Government, yet, without any warrant in the now neglected Federal Constitution, six hundred citizens were arrested and huprisoned, and robbed, for obeying a law of the

people.

Dr. Bast, a member of the Convention, was arrested by German soldiers in his own house; robbed of \$2,000 worth of property, and imprisoned without any charge of crime, except that he had offered a resolution in the Convention distasteful to the mercenaries of Lincoln!

James S. Lightner, of Lexington, Mo.—a

most estimable citizen—was shot dead by the Lincoln soldiers.

At Daaville, in a neighboring county, seven men were taken from their homes on a Sunday morning, compelled to get on their knees, and then were shot dead, and their bloody corpses returned to their fran-tic families! These are only a few out of many such savage deeds committed by Lincoln's soldiery on the people of Mis-sonri. It will not abate the guilt of these bandits to say the executed men had done

bandits to say the executed men had done, or were suspected of doing, some wrong. The courts are open to punish wrong-does; and if a brutal soldiery become our judges and executioners, then we had better be dead.

A minister of religion was denied the privilege of furneralizing according to the rites of his church the mortal remains of one who had fallen in buttle, a member of his churge, because the deceased was a rebell A minister of religion was denied the privilege of furneralizing according to the rites of his church the mortal remains of one who had fallen in buttle, a member of his charge, because the deceased was a rebell. The greatest blow ever struck at the lib. The greatest blow ever struck at the lib-ertles of a free people was the suppression of the press by a raditary order of Lincoln's commander, because that press advocated the rights of the people against the accursed works of despotism! Now all these things have occurred in Missouri, under our eyes, as the acts of the

and become interworen with the wholes darked connections, are considered upon the state of the protecting for the State Convention, the state of the property of the State Convention, the state of the property of the State Convention, the state of the property of the State Convention, the state of the property of the State Convention, the state of the property of the State of Missouri!

At the theorem States and the Section of the case of the Governor, wealthing their the state of t

Law for the Expulsion of Citizens of the United States from the South. BILL TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT RESPEC-TING ALIEN ENEMIES.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT RESPECTING ALIEN REEMISE."

SECTION 1 The, Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, when ever there shall be declared war between the Confederate States and any foreign nation or Government, or any lawsion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the Confederate States by any foreign nation or Government, and the President of the Confederate States shall make public proclamation of the event, or the same shall be proclaimed by act of Congress, all native, citizens denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or Government, being males of fourteen years of age and upwards, who shall be within the Confederate States, and not citizens thereof, shall be hiable to be apprehend d, restrained or secured and removed as alien counies; Provided, that, during the existing war, citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States, with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention, in due form, and acknowledging the autority of the Government of the same, shall not become liable, as aforesaid, nor shall the act extend to citizens of the States of Delware, Moryland, Kentincky, Missouri, and the Indian Territory south of Kansae, who shall not be chargable with actual hostility, or other crime tory south of Kansas, who shall not be charg-able with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Govern-

acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. The President of the Confederate States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized by his proclamation or other public act, in case of existing or declared war, as aforesaid, to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the Confederate States, shall refuse or to neglect depart there from; and to establish such regulations in the premised. establish such regulations in the premises

establish such regulations in the premises as the public safety may require.

SEC. 3. Immediately after the passage of this act, the President of the Confederate States shall, by proclamation, require all citizens of the United States, being males of fonteen years and apwards, within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the anthority of the same, and not being citizens of the Confederate States, nor within the provise of the distributed of such proclamation; and such persons remaining within the Confederate States within forty days from the date of such proclamation; and such persons remaining within the Confederate States after that time shall become liable to be treated as alice enemies; and in all cases of declared war, as aforesaid, allen resident within the Confederate States, who shall become liable as enemies, as aforesaid, and who liable as enemies, as aforesaid, and who shall not be chargable with actual hostility, shall not be chargable with actual hostility, or other crimes against the public safety, shall be allowed the time for the disposition of their effects and for departure, which may be stipniated by any treaty with a such hostile nation or Government, and when no such treaty may exist, the President shall prescribe such thate as may be consistent with the public safety, and accord with the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

Sec. 4 After any declared war, or proclamation as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several Courts of the Confederate States and of each State having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several Jadges, and Justices of the Courts of the Confederate States, and they are hereby authorized

respect to our relations with other States, and what object could be, or was designed to be accomplished by its revolutionary action, but to aid the Lincoln Government in the subjugation of Missouri well know that worder in the district we represent, nor, as we believe, in the State of Missouri, had the remotest idea that he was helping to constitute a Convention which would in the state of Missouri would in the remotest idea that he would in the state of Missouri well know that the same of the confederate states and of each State having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several Jadges, and Justices of the Confederate states, and they are hereby authorized upon complaint against any alien or alien the succession.

The people of Missouri well know that our rights have been submitted to the arbitrates, and they are hereby authorized upon complaint against any alien or alien or alien the succession. diction of such Judge or Court, as afore-said, contrary to the intent of this act and of the proclamation of the President of the Contederate States or the regulations pre-Martial law, or mob law has prevailed in many cities, towns and various points of the State since the month of May last, and peaceful citizens have retired to rest with no security of life or property for the night. This state of things, every fair-minded man will admit has been forced upon us by a most wicked and tyrannical Government. person or persons, to be removed out of the territory of the Confederate States, or to be otherwise dealt with or restrained comformably to the inient of this act, and the proclamation or regulations which may be prescribed as aforesald; and may in prison or otherwise secure such alien per-son notif the order which shall be made

son notil the order which shall be made shall be performed.

SEC 5. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of the District in which any alien enemy or persons offending against the provisions of this act shall be apprehended, who, by the President of the Ceafederate States, or by the order of any Court Judge or Justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart and to be removed as aforesaid, to execute such order by himself or deputy, or other discrete person; and for such oned, and robbed, for obeying a law of the State; and thirty were shot dead for lookling on—by the agents of the Federal
Government. Robbery after robbery, mnrGovernment. Robbery after robbery, mnrdistribution of the President or the Court, or Jadge, as the case may be.

ANTIDOTE FOR INTERMITTENT FEVER-

SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE—Dr. D. B. Phidips, late of the U. S. Navy, now of the Confederate Navy, says:

"Raw corn meal unsifted, and freshly ground, administered in doses of a large tablespoonful six or eight times a day, or a tea made of fodder, is an admirable remediate in later mixture force." The well-property of the contraction of dy in intermittent fever. The yellow corn is the better variety, and a drink made of a tablespoonful of the meal, stirred in a glass of water, and taken frequently, is not only a good remedy, but a pleasant and refreshap have because which may be taken in all hig beverage, which may be taken in all stages of the disease without the slightest evil effect."

No More Prisoners - The Cincin nat-Fimes, alluding to the discharge of prisoners by the Federal Government, on admir. istering the oath, has the following mild uggestion:

Nothing has more disconraged on troop get within their power.

The Baltimore Republican, in speak ing of the Union Convention of that State,

"THE UNION CONVENTION."-Emphati

### LOUISVILLLE.

TUESDAY MORNING ...... AUGUST 20

The leaders of the eocrelonis Union party, in their great mistake on Saturday uight at the Court House, in this city, in the Declaration of War, which they proclaimed against the South under the service, not only to the real Peace party of this State, but to the most ultra wing of the Southern Rights party, and we thank them for it. They have thrown off the mask and have defined their position in lines too distinct to be misunderstood; and though we would have much prefered the unmasking before the August election, it has taken place in good and sufficient

Those leaders may, by a packed meeting, concoct and pass resolutions throwing the biame of the war upon the South, and asserting that there can be no peace until the South lays down her arms, or whilst there are two Confederacies on the contirent, but the people of Kentucky, who have been battling against Northern aggression for years, know that the sin of this war is not upon Sonthern skirts, and though they carnestly desire the restoration of the Union, upon terms honorable and acceptable to both sections, but not at the sole expense of the honor and feelings of their brethren of the South, they still believe that two Confederacies can exist on this continent, and an enduring peace sccured to both.

Theusands and tens of thousands of bones: patriots have been co-operating with the coescionist leaders of the Union party under the impression that their cause was one of peace and neutrality, but now as the mask is thrown off, and these houest legious will find that they have been lead on from point to point, following in the train of war, hidden in the folds of the banner of peace, we will not risk much in prophesying an uprising of the Union forces and an overthrow of their leaders. The people of Kentucky desire peace, and they see in the attempt to restore the Union by force only years of bankruptcy, years of desolation and demoralization, long and bltter years of fraternel hate and bloodshed. They see along that dismal vista-laws trampled on, Constitutions overthrown, and a people habituated to every lawless act of tyranny and lost to every recollection of former liberty, and at the distant termination peace proclaimed by a military despot, surrounded by the bayonets of his mercenaries, and welcomed by the abject crowd who hail him as their deliverer from the long and bloody war.

They believe that, whether right or wrong, their brethren of the South are united and in carnest, and that the motto with them now, of all parties and classes, "our ecuntry, right or wrong"-and that the success of the anacouda will not force them to surrender. It will have to crusu to day desolating Missouri, and bitterly dethem to atoms before they are conquered. | nounce those who are now marching for- if the bad men leading the enterprise shall and vailey, and its breath must poison every mountain home before its power will umpl. of a relentless sectional majori'v, who knew no concessions in peace, and from whose tender mereies no concession could be expected, when fanaticism was flushed with victory and conscious of its

power. The people of Kentneky cannot be deceived by elequent harangues about the great inland sea, the Mississippi river, and by the Idea that the question of its navigation would prevent a peaceful dissolution of the Union, or would be a continuing source of strlfe between the confederacics when dissolved. They know the history of our country, and have seen the agitation of the slavery question year after year increasing in bitterness, degrading Congressional deliberations to a level with pot-house contentions, disturbing the machinery of government, sundering the ties conflicts in the territories, and murderous raids in the States, and at last enlminating in war. And though they deplore the necessity of disunion, should it prove to be a necessity, yet they believe that the politics of both sections would be rid of the slavery question, its most turbulent and fanati cal element, and that matters of trade and navigation could be easily settled by negotiation and treaty.

The people of Kentncky desire peace, and that movements should be made to wards attaining it by negotiations which will either result in a Union more harmonious than that just broken np, or in the acknowledgement of the Southern Confedcracy. They believe that such a peace is practicable, and that it would be welcomed with enthusiasm by every true American heart.

We would suggest, in kindness to the war party in the State, that when the people break through their party bands, and commence moving ln earnest, that they, with their loaves and fishes, their commis cione, their prospects of place, and their army contracts must stand from under.

The Peace Meeting and the Mob. The following article appeared in the

Democrat of Sunday: As we expected, the call for a peace meeting meant a secession meeting. This was obvious from the proceedings in the organization. Let men, hereafter call a secession meeting when they mean it, and they will have it all to themselves. If they had called together those in favor of giving up the Union to a demand made at the canup the Union to a demand made at the cannen's mouth, they would have been understood. As it was, the real peace men, who
alone have labored for peace here ln' Kentneky, went to the meeting and had an
overwhelming majority. So this secession
dodge failed. The Disunionists seceded,
and had a small meeting of their own,
which they had a right to have; but their
proceedings will be recognized as the volce
of the Disunionists of this city, who wants
the Government to keep the peace while the Government to keep the peace while Jeff Davis makes war on it. The voice of Enbmissionists, who desire to surrender their Government to an armed rebellion.

No one can read these words without feeling that the editor of the Democrat was apprised beforehand of the purpose by of no doubt. A few hours before the meet- No Southern man on going into any of the ing, the Mayor told the Chief of Police that Northern States refuses to recognize their such was the fact, and requested that a sufficient force be sent to prevent it. As soon the eruelty or wrong in requiring him to as the Court House door was thrown open leave? a crowd rushed up, and before the peace | Perhaps from the day of the first sccesmen had arrived in anything like their sion, the Government at Washington has strength-in less than five minutes, and be- not been a legal or Constitutional one, but force the usual hour for commencing, W. P. | who has called it in question in any of the ter are in this State, and the men who are Boone, who had rushed up among the first. Northern States?

moved that James Speed take the Chair. This was objected to, as an attempt to break up the meeting, and the crowd were appealed to to do no such wrong, and James Trabue was named by the peace men as their chairman. The mob persisted, and Mr. Speed requested a divison of the honse-his party to go to the right and the other to the left. Instead of 'an overwheiming majority" favoring the

mob, out of less than four hundred and fifty then present, at least one hundred and fifty voted against the mob. The peace men retired to Concert Hall, and from the large gathering there it is evident that, had Boone's motion been delayed till the usual time of meeting, the mob would have been voted down.

No terms of reprobation can sufficiently mark an act like this. It is matter of astouishment that Mr. Speed would engage in name of peace resolutions, have done great | such an affair. The meeting was to be composed of Union and Sonthern Rights men. and was intended to be what it was uamed -a meeting for peace. There was no "Se-

not connivance, men may not meet together merely to ask for peace. What would they not say if such a meeting in the South had been broken up?

The peace party are only strengthened Let peace fligs be crected everywhere Let the people throw them out from their houses, and let steamboats, railroads, and every species of vehicle carry them as requested by resolutious adopted at Concert Hali, Let the people take hold of this matter and we will sooner have peace. The movement has already divided this community into a peace party aud a war party.-Every man must take his position on that ssne. It profits nothing to wrangle about the causes of the strife. The great question is, how to get such a peace as we ought to have, and the great object ought to be to get it.

The Spirit which Animates the Socalled Union Party of Kentucky.

The spirit which actuated the meeting of the supporters of Lincoln at the Court Honse on Saturday night, is fully embodied in the following resolution:

Resolved, That we sympathize with our sister State, Missonri, over whose territory a great army of invasion and of coercion, ls marching, notwithstauding the vote of her people so recently for the Union, and to disturb no other State, and the action of her Convention thereupon.

If any State in the Union has suffered from the tyranny of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. that State is Missouri. Her people have heen disarmed; her purest citizens arrested and imprisoned; the freedom of the evidences that it is the intention of a large press trampled under foot; martlal law proclaimed in her most important city; tribute extorted by the military authorities, without authority of law, from counties where citizens are supposed to favor secession; an armed foreign soldiery stationed upon her soil; and her men, wcmen and children ruthlessly murdered by the minions of Lincoln.

The so ca'led Union party of this city, Its slime will have to desolate every field ward with the great army of deliverance. disregard the proclamation, then it is the The people of Missouri have for months duty of the Governor to see that the laws been kept in sadjection by an aimed sol- be faithfully executed, and, if need be, he be complete or acknowledged. And Keu- diery, under the command of Lyon, Sigei, can have more than one hundred thousand tuckians see in such success, after the em- Fremont, and others. The feelings and bitterment of such a struggle, only the tri- sympathy of the people, with the exception ready to execute his legal orders and upof the German population, are with the South, and in opposition to the Lincoln monwealth. Government. The people are for resistance, and even while we write, thousands of patriots, flushed with victory, under the lead of McCullough, and Hardee, and speak for it a careful perusal. It fore-Price, are driving the inthless invader from the soil of Missouri.

The Union men of this city sympathise with the Government and the standing army placed over her by Lincoln. We sympathise with the down-trodden people of Missouri, thousands of whom are our brother Keutuckiaus-and we rejoice heartily at the defeat of tyranny everywhere; but our heart leaps with exultation over the victory of patriot arms in Missouri. We earnestly trust that the victory at Springfield is but the precursor of more brilliant and decisive victories-and that of Christian Chnrebes, producing gueril's the time may speedily come when the great and burning wrongs inflicted on Missouri may be fully avenged; when the minions of tyranny shall be driven from her soil and her people shall once more regain their liberty and Independence. When they shall no longer fear the tyrant or oppressor; but when

"The desolator shall be desolate: The 'tyrant' overthrown; The arbiter of others' fate A suppliant for his own.

The Journal denonnees the Proclama tion of President Davisconeerning alien enemies, without having read it, and without knowing anything about it except from a few lines from a Nashville paper, inaccurately descriptive of it.

The Journal supposes that all the people of the seceded States are to be required to forswear allegiance to the United States and swear allegiance to the Sonthern Confederacy-and that such as refuse are to be driven into exile, and their property confiscated-and then proceeds to extol the Government of the United States for its

States at war with the Confederacy, and from these it excepts those of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and the Dis

tion of the Northern Government? No-Government. If he did, where would be

The "Death of Neutrainy"-Louisville Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The Journal is growing restless under the exposure daily being made of the programme of the so-ealled Union party. It disavows the position assumed by the Louisville correspondent of the New York Herald, and deuies his authority to speak for the Union party in this State.

There are certain statements, however, made in the letters from Northern papers, which we have published, which caunot be successfully contradicted, and whilst they may be somewhat in advance of the ultra Union sentiment ln this State, they are donbtless put forth as "feelers," which, if favorably received, would be republished here by the Union organs, and carried out as the Union programme. The recent military developments, how-

ever, of the correspondents of the Northern press were somewhat premature-and the strong opposition everywhere manifested against the violation of the nentrality of the State, has influenced many of the cession dodge" about it. The nitra Southern leaders of the Union party to endeavor to Rights men, who might possibly be cal'ed retrace their steps, and secure, if possible, Secessionists, refused to take part in the the disbandment of the Lincoln trops now encamped in Garrard county. So far Let not the Democrat and the Jonrual the effort to secure an abandonment of the talk longer of Southern intolerance. In enterprise against East Tennessee has fail-Louisville, and with their approbation, if cd, notwithstanding it has been urged by the most influential Union men in the State.

It is now asserted that the encampment was gotten up increly for defensive uot aggressive movements; that it is a camp for the drilling and instruction of by such an act. Let them go on. Let such troops-and that the invasion of East Tenmeetings be held everywhere in the State. nessee forms no part of the programme marked out for them to follow. The facts, however, do not justify these assertions. There is no question that a hostile move ment was intended against Tennessee; that purpose has been openly avowed; arms have been sent to this State to be carried to East Tenuessce, and, we have not the slightest doubt, if the enterprise had not been exposed, the forces in Garrard county would now be en route for Cumberland Gap. The correspondent of the Herald exultingly announces the "death of neutrality," and boastingly declares "It was the movement against East Tennessee which killed it!" No attempt is made to disguise the fact that the neutrality of the State Is to be disregarded. It is openly avowed that it is to be destroyed by the so-called Union men.

The writer to the Herald is evidently well posted in the movements of the Unionlsts in Kentncky; he is, it is quite certain, in the secrets of those in anthority. He speaks of the removal of arms from the Custom House In this city intended to be sent forward to East Tennessee; and also alludes to the 6,000 stand of arms. which recently passed over the Covington and Lexington Railroad, intended for the same destination. These facts prove that he knows whereof he speaks, and clear'v boly of men, not less than 4,000, the correspondent of the Herald states, to make an early advance against East Tennessee. The movement against Tennessee should attract the serions attention of the people of Kentucky, and they should determine atonce to put it down. If It be that there are 4,000 Federal troops at the encampment in Garrard county, for the avowed purpose of in vading East Tennessec, Governor Magotlin however, sympathize with those who are should, without delay, issue a proclamation commanding their disbandment; and of the flower and chivalry of Keutucky hold the honor and dignity of the Cou-

We subjoin another letter to New York Herald, a fitting sequel to the one published in the Courier, a few days since. We beshadows with great elearness the programme of the so-called Union party, and coming as It does from a member of that party, its statements are entitled to great

[Correspondence of the New York Hernld.] Movements in East Tannessee-The Death of Neutrality-Relative Position of the Opposing Forces, &c.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 10, 1861. The movements In and on East Tennessee are attracting here much less attention than their magnitude would seem to warrant. The peculiar position in which the true sons of the Union are placed in their moun-tain fastness, the "Switzerland of the tain fastness, the "Switzerland of the South," is eliciting the feeling of every lover of liberty in our land, and the movement which is to relieve them is looked to with anxiety. Its secresy is all that keeps the attention of our people dormant for the

time being.

I have already notified you of the "death of neutrality." It was the movement on East Tennessee which killed it, and the history of that movement is briefly and plainly this:

A few weeks since the Tennessee Rebel Government with a risk to forestall any

Government, with a view to forestall any movement on the part of the East Tennesseeans, threw large bodies of men late sceans, threw large bodies of men into that part of the State. At Knoxville, the headquarters of the leaders of the East Tennesseeans, two regiments were posted, and at Cumberland Gap, through which a fine road enters the State from Kentueky, and through which it was feared arms would be transmitted, a brigade under Gen. Caswell was posted and have intronched Caswell was posted, and have intrenched themselves on the mountain sides, cover-ing the Northern approaches of the road. Their encampment is close upon the Ken-tneky State line, and in one instance, it is said, a battery is on Kentucky soil. These troops are said to be under complete discipline, and in excellent health. In addition to the guard at this point, there are por-tions of the brigade at points further South, called Big Creek Gap and Baptist Government of the United States for its tolerance and that of the Sonthern Confederacy for its intolerance.

Well now we are ourselves so intolerant as not to tolerate the groundless villification of a great Confederacy by journals professing nentrality as to it. We insert elsewhere in this paper the laws of the Confederate Congress, under which the Proclamation issued. It will be seen that it authorizes the expulsion from the Confederate States of none of their citizens whatever—but only natives or citizens of those foreign States at war with the Confederacy, and

same sort.
The Union men are dormant. They have made no demonstration since the original advent of troops into their section, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and the District of Columbia, as well as such as declare an intention of becoming citizens of the Confederate States and acknowledge their authority. There is not one word said about confiscation; on the contrary, provision is made, allowing time for the disposition of the property and effects of those who are compelled to leave.

Now what is there to complain of in all this? And where is the superior toleration of the Northern Government? Noapprised beforehand of the purpose by so-called Union men to break up the peace body residing in the States over which that meeting. That there was a deliberately Government extends; no State which has formed purpose of that character, admits not seceded, denies Lincoln's Government. totally deficient. They have the old-fashioned rifles in large quantities, and are organized all over the State in companies,
which it is strongly suspected have regimental organization, and the companies,
it is thought, could at a moment's noise
take their places in and perform a regimental parade. In this position stand the
parties in their own State.
Andrew Johnson has promised them arms
and assistance, and while they are anxiously awaiting the hour and the arms, the latter are in this State, and the men who are

to convey them are assembling rapidly and Exchange,

in large numbers. The encampacent of the friends of the Tennessec Unionists is at Bryantsville, Garrard county, Ky., a vil-lage forty-eight unless south of Frankfort and ninety miles northwest from Cumber land Gap, to which a turnpike road is the nearest route. At this point the Kentuckians, who have privately enlisted, are con-centrating. Judge Brainlette, of this State, declined to hold court in Boyle county this

week, as he has charge of a regiment of Government troops (as he calls them) and had important military business at Bryants-ville. For days past troops, consisting mainly of cavalry, have been pouring into this camp. On the 6th instant 480 cavalry, from Marion county, went into camp at that point. I am not enabled to state the otal number now at Bryantsville, but it is

not less than 4,000 men, all splendidity armed and equipped for the campaign. The time for the advance has almost arrived. Yesterday the arms stored in this city at the Custom House, and intended for East Tenessecans, were romoved and sent forward. At the same time 6,000 stand passed over the Covington and Lexington Railroad for he same point. The entrance to East Tennessee will be

matter easy of accomplishment. The their rifles will serve in the rear to dis-lodge the intrenched foe. With the Ken-tuckians advancing, and the Union men in their rear, the rebels will more than have their hands full. With East Tennesseeaus their hands full. With East Tennessee aus aroused, the destruction of the East Tennessee and Virginia and East Teunessee and Georgia Railroads completed, and Western Virginia occupied, the situation will be extremely precarious to the Virginia hosts who triumphed at Manassas.

The possession of the railroads I have named is one of vast importance to the government. It is the only direct ronte either North and South or East and West that the South has. hat the South has.

Gen. Pope in Missouri. Among the receut dispatches is the fol-

owing, dated St. Louis, Aug. 17th. Dispatches were received here to day that the train carrying troops on the Hau-nibal and St. Joseph railroad was fired into by Secessionists near Palmyra, and one soldier killed and several wounded. Gen. Pope immediately sent orders to Gen. Hurlbut to take such force as he deemed necessary to Marion county, and quarter them on the people, and levy contributions of horses, mnies, provisions, and such things as may be useful to soldiers, amounting to \$10,000 on the inhabitants of the county, and \$5,000 on the citlzens of Palmyra, as a benalty for this outrage.

Some time ago Gen. Pope announced such a purpose as the above Indicates he has executed. That aunonncement inust have been known to his superior officer as well as at Washington. As no cheek has been put upon Pope's brigandage, we are bound to infer that such conduct is approved, if it was not commanded, by the superior officer or the authorities at Wash

ogton. No act of the despot during his infamous areer transcends this in its lofty disregard of the constitutional and legal rights of he people. The third amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares that " no soldler shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but ln a manner to be prescribed by law;" and the fifth provides that private property shall no be taken for public use without just compensatiou. No one preteuds that there is any law prescribing the manner of quartering troops in private houses, even "time of war" in the clause quoted has reference to civil war, which it has not .-Here, then, are two c'auses of the Coustitution set aside in the wauton arrogance of plenary despotism.

Though no one could expect the despot to regard Constitutional rights, it might have been supposed he would observe the plainest suggestions of prudence and fidelity to his own cause. But he seems to be suitten with judicial blindness. He seems ent ou doing every act that could consolidate the people of Missouri. For the act of some unknown person or persons-who can say that it was not some of his own drunken or stupid soldiery-he holds a county and all its people liable without distinction or discrimination. The innocent are made to suffer because they, a few and unarmed, did not prevent an act which the despot with all his armed minions could not prevent. The population of Palmyra is bout 1,000, and so there is laid on each inhabitant of the place a tax of \$5-a tax to be collected with military promptness and insoleuce at the point of the bayonet. Besides this, low rnflians, the cankers of peace and the spawn of society are thrust npon honest men's houses, and made the companions of their wives and daughters-military guests ruling their host and his family in their own

home. It is not wonderful that Missourians have rushed to arms as they have. Their loyalty aud forbearance have been converted to bitter hate and active hostility. So great is the change wrought in a few weeks that Missonri is now as strongly if not more strongly for secession than South Carolina. With South Carolina secessiou was a principle. With Missouri it is not only a principle, but a deep feeling aroused by bitter and intolerable wrong.

If ever there was a hell upon earth olit cally, it is under the polit cilly, it is under the Government of King Jefferson Davis.—[Journal. Something similar was ouce said by Gar-

rison: "The Constitution was a league with hell and a covenant with the devil." Well, if these things are so, what can exeeed the treason of attempting to bring back this hell into our glorious Union-of re-annexing it to our Northern paradisc? And what can exceed the cruelty of those who assist in the movement? Do they deslre to vex again the pious souls of the Jonrnal, the Tribune and the Liberator, by insisting on their fraternity with these Southern devils?

[For the Louisville Conrier.] A Patriotic Letter.

AUGUST 17th, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier:- I send you two baskets of peaches. Please accept them as a slight token of my sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude for your noble and faithful vlndication of Southern rights. I glory in the sublime South-love her brave sons and daughters. In spirit I daily wander far over her fair fields and beantiful valleys to bless them in their onee happy homes, and my soul languishes to aid them in their struggle for liberty.— Oh God. save the glorious Sonth! Surely thou wilt not let her perish! And Ken-tucky, Oh Kentneky, thou mother of my mother and my own grand-sire—of my children and grave of many I love, would that woulds't fly to the aid of thy struggling sisters! Are not their institutions ours? sisters! Are not their institutions ours? their rights and interests ours? And their wrongs, are they not ours also? Shall we fold our arms in silence whilst they fight for freedom? Forbid it heaven! Why not like loyal and duitfui children rally around our brave old mother, Virginia, and share her fate. Our rivers and rallroads are blockaded, and our rights invaded. We are no longer free; and yet there are those in our midst who say wait a little while longer—nobody is hurt. Do there are those in our midst who say wait a little while longer—nobody is hurt. Do they think we are blind, and stupid, too. No! I am thankful we have a few who dare stand up for our rights. All honor to the brave, both of the press and of the battle field. Therefore, gentlemen, once more I thank you, and trust you will ever be faithful still. With right our beacon, a just God above us, we must be victorious.

Yours sincerely, GLENRALOCH. The model (!) paper of this city, the Star, states this evening that the Baltimore ludependent journals should be made submissive to the will and the Administration, or silenced.—[Baltimore Exchange,

Insuboramation in the innestin Camp—Wholesale Descritons—No Money—Army.

Tae Liucoln army in Washington is thoroughly demoralized, and daily we have reports of the rebeliion of companies and gimeuts against the commauders. The three months' volunteers are all going home, and in several instances the Government have endeavored to impress them in its scrvice for the war. The Baltimore Republican has the following:

There is much consternation in Washing ton in regard to the crection of Confederate batteries on the Potomac, which will soon effectually close up the river. Meanwhile the trouble and insubordination in the army is on the increase. A large portion of the Second Maine Regiment rebelled yesterday and refused to do duty for several hours, on the plea that they had only en-listed for three months. The persuasive inducements of a battery, supported by a strong regular force, were found necessar to bring them into measures. The Washington Star calls this "Gen. McClellan's Irm hand," but coes any one believe that his "firm hand" can make these men tight?

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange has the following, in regard to the soldiers in that city:

The efforts of General McClellan to con ceal the real disorganization which exists In the army have must with tolcrable success, but the serntinizing eye can readily detect the great demoralization which even yet exists in the various camps. The Fire Zonaves have been under no control what ever, since the ignominious rout of the 21st of July. The 28th and 38th New York regiments are altogether undisciplined he officers have resigned, and have deter mined to have nothing more to do with the present war. The men would go home immediately if they were permitted to do so by General McClellan. All the troops are shaunchally provided tor. But poor tood and elothing are furnished then their general camp equipage, particularly the tents are of the worst kind. The 11th New York (Zouaves) went home vesterday New York (Louaves) went noine yesterday and will not return. Hundreds of the three years men were descring at every opportunity. In the face of these facts the Administration is again hurrying the war movements, and something of a decisive nature may be soon expected.

The Republican papers of the city of New York, and Washington, admit the following:

The New York Seventy-Ninth, (known as the Highland Guards,) having exhibited symtoms of insubordination, were yester-day marched under a strong gnard of cavalry to the Navy Yard. Some forty or fift of those most active in creating disaffection were sent to the guard-house. Among the alieged causes of discontent was the relusal to allow them to return home on fur lough to visit their families, and to reorganize by filling vacaneles in their officers and in the ranks. An investigation of their comlaints has been ordered.

Two of the members of the New York Two or the members or the New York 32d were arrested, at Alexandria, on Tuesday, dressed as Fire Zonave. They were endeavoring in that dignise to escape with them to New York. For this they will be court martialed.—[New York World.

Recrniting in New York is dead-virtually dead. There is a rendezvons in Cedar street, one in Chatham street, and one in Hudson street—all for the old army—and these added but fifteen men to the service last week. Every recruit brings the man who enlists him two dollars, and house rent, and the support and pay of recruiting parties go to make the newly obtained sol-dier doubly dear to the Government. Eich rendezvons cost \$300 a month, and, of course, three rendezvous cost \$900. This makes each individual cost over afteen dolars before he cats his first Government

We will here state that the recruiting for Lincoln's army, in this vicinity, is very slow work, all promises but no pay. The recrulting officers, no doubt, get their two dollars per head for all victims brought in, but the poor recrnit does not get his promlses five doliars bounty, the pair of shoes. or any other extra promise

The New York World, of Friday, makes

this important admission : Considerable excitement was occasioned resterday among the troops encamped at yesterday among the troops encamped at Fort Hamilton in sonsequence of 150 of them having got some lawyer to procure a habeas corpus, by which they could leave the army, on the plea that Twiggs' surrender released them from Government service. There are two companies of the Eighth Infantry, two of the First, and three of the Third in camp. They surrendered to Van Dorn, in Texas, and swore not to serve against the South. In answer to a serve against the South. In answer to question, as to their sentiments, asked by the War Department, all but 25 of the 550 petitioned for their discharges, which were romised, but never given. Hence the

> [For the Louisville Courier.] A Voice from Missouri.

friends:

PLATTE COUNTY, Mo, Aug. 12, 1861. To Gen. Fillow and the brave sons of the South under his command, our brothers and

We Missourians, your sons and brothers we missourians, your sons and profiners, welcome you to our soil, and rejoice to know that some of the brave and patriotic sons of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi have thus extended to us their kind and fraternal arm of assistance, in severing the shackles which have been riveted ing the shackles which have been rivated nipon our defenceless and down trodd in people, and in emancipating oursely a from the bloody grasp of Northern vanda and murderers, and in assisting our exiled Governor in the restoration of our bleecing State. One hundred thousand Missonius rians are ready to rise against the tyrant, and free themselves from the Iron heel of oppression. Our brothers have been muroppression. Our brothers have been indedered, our sous and daughters have been butchered, and our women basely insulted; our holy temples descerated, and our State capital subject to treachery, usurpation and defilement, and our Constitution and laws trampled under unhallowed feet. Innocent blood cries alond from the earth for convenience. The wail of the wildwand or vengeance. The wail of the widow and or-phan is continually sounding in our ears, cilling for a just retribution. We have the brave men, patriotic bosoms that burn for revenge. Furnish us the implements, for revenge. Furnish us the implements, and assist us what you can, and we will expel

our brutal euemies from the State.
PLATTE COUNTY. [For the Louisville Courier.] Questions for Messrs. Speed, Boone and Wolfe.

Messrs. Speed, Boone, Wolfe, & Co., will relieve many and all minds by answering the following questions:

1. Did or did not a Union meeting, held recently at the office of Speed & Barrett, decide not to attempt to force Kentucky into this unnatural war until after the Au gust election?

2. Did not that meeting pledge each oth-

ar that as soon thereafter as convenient it should be done?

3. Is it not the intention of your party at this time to try to force Kentucky to aid in conquering the South?

An honest answer to these questions will do much to allay the public mind. As

do much to allay the public mind. As public servants the people have a right to answers to these questions.

A CITIZEN OF LOUISVILLE.

[For the Louisville Courier.] The Sock Movement.

Louisville, Aug. 17, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: I noticed in your most valuable paper several days since, a letter from a patriotic lady, requesting you to call on the ladies of Kentucky to ald in furnishing the defenders of South ern liberty with good woolen socks for

the coming winter.

The idea is a first rate one, if you would only let them know where their contribu-tions shall be sent. I have no donbt but that they will answer that call, more generonsly than any imagine.

Let us hear from you at as early a day as possible and oblige
MANY FRIENDS OF THE GALLANT SOUTH.

The St. Louis Republican, of Sunday, has the following, which it admits to be gness work:

Business Notices.

MONEY LOANED.-Ladies or gentlemen equiring loans of any amount on Diamonds Slate, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Exchange office, 456 Market atreet, beween Third and Fourth, north side, ave avers shove Fourth. Tickets in the Shelby College and Havana-plan Lotterles for sale, or for warded to any address. Prizes cached. Office private. Business prompt, bonorable, and strictly confidential. A. BLAND. sep30 dif

ADVICE .- As the hot season is approachng, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purlfier. It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The immense quantity of it that Is sold daily, is proof nough of its great virtues in thoroughly removing all Impure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delicions to take. See the advertisement in an other column.

an. 5-dlm. To CASH BUYERS. - In conforming to the rustom of the times, Martin & Crumbaugh, 304 Fourth street, are offering their large and attractive stock of goods for cash at a very heavy reduction. Their ... Dress Goods is still very large, to which they would call particular a tention, as they intend, in that line of goods, to offer extra inducements. Their domestic stock is one of the largest in the city, embracing various brands of Bleached Shirtings Sheetings, Irish Linens, Pillow Linens Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens. Doyles, Cartain Dimities, Marseilles and Alicudale Spreads, White Goods In all their varieties, Embroideries and Lace Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Fans, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, besides many other desirable goods, to all of which they ask the special attention of cash buyers. jn!yl

FURNITURE.-Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of cabinet furniture of every description at whole sale and retail, chesp for cash. Their mould fequick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 562 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. - I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladles to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglals, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black ganze de laine, broche barege, crape ba rege, all colors; embroidered English bar ge, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain sllks, all shades: plneapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets. parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton

All of which will be sold low at G. B. TABB'8.

m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts. W ANTED—A siluat on as Wet Nurse in a gen-tionan's family, by a respectable yourg wo-man w.o. understands the care of an infinite per-fectly will, and has a good fresh breast of milk. I luquire at this office.

TENNESSEE MONEY WANTED. I wish to purchase Elight or Ten Thousand Dollars of Tennessee Muney.

WE SNODDY. W E SNODDY.

WANTED TO BIRE. A PAMILY going South will hire a good Cook Anni Washrworan Apply at L. Feak's, at Shannon's Row, Sevenih street, and Wainnt. Also aca rises driver and dining room servant. au2) d.

Office Louisville Union Renevolent Association. Louisville, Ky., Aug. 2, 1961.

The members of the Steambox Castains Union Benevolent Association are hereby notified that an election for sven Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Association rooms in this sity, on Montay, the 2d Soytemper next at 10 clock A. M. The votes of abs in members will be received over their ways ignariance, au20 dtd. M. A. HUSTON, Sec'y.

CIDER AND WINE MILLS. WE are making a plain, substantial Mil, for either hand or horse power. It has no cogwheels or gearing of any kind. The grinding cylinder is arranged like that of a threshing machine, and a tumbing shaft of a sweep horse power is attached without expense.

Price at factory, \$25. Discount to dealers.
Price at factory, \$25. Discount to dealers.

Market street, bet. Preston and Jackson.
au2) dawlm

# FRESH IMPORTATION DRY GOODS

TilE undersigned are in ree-lpt of a fresh ste of FALL AND WINTER DRY 600D, who sibey are selling EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, at to

renes.
They respectfully invite merchants visiting this market to call and examine their stock before buying.

JAMES TRABUK & CO.,
668 Main st, opposite the au20 d&wlm 

In store and for sale by BRANDY—

10 % pipes "A. Seignett " Brandy;
50 % pipes "Outard, Dupay & Co. " Brandy;
50 % pipes "Cornac" do:
50 boils American
25 boils Ginger Brandy;
50 boils Cherry do;
10 boils Raspberry do;
10 atore and for sale by WARD & CARY

WHISK) -W HISK)

200 obls Rectified Whisky;

80 obls Rye Whisky;

50 obls Copper Distill d Whisky;

125 obls pure old Bourbon do;

a store and fer sale by

au 0

WARD & CARY. STRAYED

From the Subscriber, living in Trigg County, Ky., three miles north of Roaring Spring, Ky., on the 12th day of July years o.a.—right eye out, crest failon, and should be fore when he left. One BAY HORS's about eighteen years old. How BAY MARE, nine sears old had a few saidle marks, and smally oke mask on left side of neck, Also, one BAY HORS's-MULE, two y'arsold. Any person who will take them np. or give information concerning them, will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN A, MILLER, Roaring Spring, Treg Co, Ky.

Post Office Notice.

PERSONS holding P.O. Stamped Envelopes of the old issue can present them for exchange for an equivalent amount of the new style at the Cash-ler's Office for a period of six days, commencing th's, Mon lay morning Aug 19th. And on and af-ter Aug. 25th, the old Envelope will not be reselved in payment of postage on letters sent from this of-fice. fice.

FOR SALE—The New Envelope, note, letter and official size stamped 3, 6, 12, 24, 24, and 40 cents,—Also the new Letter Sheet and Stamped Envelope JNO, J. SPFED, P. M.

\$15 REWARD. STRAYED or stolen from my Farm in Jefferson country, a BLACK MARE, heavy set, white spot on her nose and one white hind foot. I will pay the above reward

JAMES B. BURKS.

\$200 REWARD. RANAWAY from my Farm, in Loran county, Ky., nine miles south of Rose sellville, ton Sunday right, the lith of Ausust, two near onen, WESERY and likn'RY Wesley is about twenty-leght years of ase, 5 feet, 6 inches high, is copper colo; when spoken tr., looks down. Henry is about twenty from years rid, 5 feet if or Illaces ligh, very black, and vesighs two hundred pounds.

I still site a reward of \$600 each if taken out of the State, \$10 each if taken in any conney bordering on the Ohio river, or \$25 each if taken in any other orunty in the State, and confined to some jail so that I can get them.

AUSUM JANES STATES STAT Education 11.

Nazareth Academi. NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY.

TUDIES wil be resumed in this Institute the first Mo day In September. Paymeriable required in advance, Caldwell Institute

FOR

YOUNG LADIES. DANVILLE, KY. THE Second Annual Session of this Institution, will conducte on MON. DAY, the 2d day of September next, ander the cutinued supervision of Vr. A. B. Stoan. An able and efficient classical control of instructors will be in attacked. Canifer of instructors will be in attendance. Application for almislen mass be made to the Frit cipal.
Cataloge swill be supt to any one who may deire particular information respect in the Instituion.
G. F. I.Ex. Pres t Board Trastee.
D. A. RUSS LL. See y

MRS. ELIZA FIELD WILL resume her School on the 1st MONDAY in September. Terms made known on application at her residence on Fourth street, 4 doors south of Broadway.

Grace Church Female School. MISSES FMITH, PRINCIPALS REV. F. W. BUSHVELL RECTOR. THE Ninth Section of this School will commence to the 9 h Semptember, Issil. Inquire of the Principala, at Dr. Green's, next door to Grace Coure, an Gray street near Preston.

EDUCATIONAL. V. WOMACK wishes to instruct a small class of youths (as newbers of his family) in Classics and Mathematics.

Reside no on Brownshoro road, in resr of Fair Grounds Terms adapted to the pressure of the times.

WASTED. A SOUTHERN LADY, well qualified to teach the English branches and inular papils in Massic and French, would like a situation in some sciool of familt. Satisfactory references as to qualific it one can be obtained by addressing KEV. B. McMCRDY, aulfids.

Lolisville Female Institute. MR. & MRS. PERING. Assisted by their danshler, MISS CORNELLAS, PERING,

inut street, between Second and Third.

HIE Thirty-first (Sist) Session of this Institution
will commence on Menday, Sept. 24, 1881,
ag 17-41m. TEACHER WANTED,

OR an Academy in the interior of Kentucky A Southern lady, capable of teaching French idress G., box 38s, Louisville Post-office, y3r dif LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY.

JAVIES McBURNIE respectfully announces to his clip patrons and the politic, that he has taken charge of this distribution, and will begin its next season on the first Monday's retember. The course of instruction will be thorough and complete and special attention directed to prepare boys for business and commercial pursuits.

A few purils can be taken into his family to heard, Fer Board, Tultion, &c., \$200 for ten months. The School year will be divided into two sissions of five months each.

No pull received for less than a resilon, and a parment of one-half in advance and the other half at end of session is required, unless otherwise arranged. For lurther partimizes, address and JAS, McBURNIE, Louisville P.O.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE THE FIRST SESSION of this Institution begins the first Monday in Seriember and ends the the first Monday in Seriember and ends the first Monday in Seriember and ends the first Aprenast. College charges, \$23.50 per session of months. Assistent, \$18. and Invariably in adece Board, from \$5.5 to \$4.50 per week, in vate families; in Paulding Hall as about \$1.75 week.

Secretary of the Board,

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for

Young Ladies, WILL begin its next ression on the 16th of Sep-tember. For circulars or further informa-tion, apply to the Principal. REV. G. BECKETT, and dim St. Mathews, Jefferson co., Ky. HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE

W.E. the Trustees have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that Dr. O. E. LEON-ARD and his doubters have taken charge of this Institution. We have entire confidence in them as superior and efficient teachers, and worthy the confidence of the community. We therefore ask far them a lineral patronage. The maxt session will commence Aurust 20th, 186.

For Board, Turtion, Ac. for the scholastic year, or see son of ten manths, \$120.

Turtion for day scholars the same as heretofore charged. harged.

No publi will be received for less than a ression, pless by special agreement; and no deduction for besince, unless for protracted librase.

C. M. MATTIETS, Pres. of the Board.

I N. WERB, WM. A PERRY, W S. PRYGR, THOS. RODMAN, Trustees,

FOREST ACADEMY, BY B. H. M'COWN. WILL begin its next sersion the 10th Sentember. The course of instruction is thorough and complete, em gracing such practical branches as Book-keeping, Surveying, &c. for ten months, Indulgence is regard to payments will be allowed, when needed.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Hill will open a Female Academy with the court of the lith Sentenber within a court of the sentenber with a court of the sentenber within a court of the sentenbe

ante dim

nlle.
The same teachers will give instruction in both
Academies, when desired, in Mu-ic and French.
Address me, at O'Bannon's P. O., Jefferson eo.,
all diw ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,

BARDSTOWN, KY. TUDIES will be resumed in this Institution as usual on the first MONDAY of September. TREAS PRE SESSION OF TEN MONTAS: -Matricula-tion fee, \$10 Board, Thition, Washing, &c., \$100; Physicianis fee, \$5. Physicianis fee, 85.

Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the oresent time, payment for each half session will be equired invariably in advance. No student will consequently be admitted unless the sum of \$100 is deposited with the Treasurer, and an additional mm of \$10, if the sindent is to be farmished with lothing by the College.

auf dim&#4

au? dlm&w4 Presbyterian Female School. Will commence on the 9th of September, under the superintendance of Prof. BARTON.

au3 d3tawim Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Bellewood Female Seminary. Propose, in connection with the Rev. M. M. Fishara and Lady, to open on Thursday. The 18th of Septemb rnext, a Select School for Grils at Young Ladies, at my country residence near Hobbit Depot, on the Lonisville and Frankfort Kaliroad, twelve miles from Louisville. All the manal braceles, both ornamental and useful, usually tanght in accinaries of the hishest grade, will be taushiby as. The course of instruction will be divided into three departments extending through three years. The site of the institution is in a beantiful grove on a commanding cumience, overlooking the railroad on the one side and the county road on the other, within five minntes wait of the depot. It is high, dry and healthful, and commands one of the most charming lankscapes in the tate. The build-

The year will be divided into two accions of ave-months each.

The price of Boarding, Washing, Fwel, Lights, and Tul lon in all the o. dinery branches, will be \$100 for ten months. For Tuillen akene, \$15, \$20 and \$24 persession of five months, according to the standing of the pupil.

A payment of one half in advance, and the other half at end of session, will be expected, nuless by a special agreement otherwise.

Whate on the Plann, ner session of five months, \$25 Insie on the Piano, per session of are months, #25

A special agreement otherwise.

Music on the Piano, per section of ave months, 425

French and German.

Painting and Drawing.

The Musical department will be under the charge of Mrs. Fisher, and the department of Modern Languages under Fro. Jacob Schemus. Professor of Modern Languages in the Lauisville Male College. As but a limited number of Physika will be litten, it is desirable that those who wish to have their daughters educated, away from the dim. dust, temptations and excitements of cities and towns, should apply to the undersimed adorses.

Inasmuch as Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are strangers in this part of the country. I best leave to append an extract from a letter from the President of the West-minister college, located in Fusion, Mo., in which Mr. Fisher has been as Professor for ity years past, and which has been asspected on account of the war and being in the lumediale seat of hostilities. President Laws writes: "Mr. fisher has been our Professor of Latin for six years, and if West-minister ever needs a man in his department again, he will be sought for from the ends of the lami. He is the best Latin adoling and teacher I have ever known. He writes and speaks the Latin fluently, and drills his boys to do the same, and is the onlyman I have ever known to succeed at it. He is very amiable and mild and gerillemanly, and yet one of the most successful disc planarians. I have ever hown, being exceedingly prompt and accurate in managing a class, He is pessionately fond of teaching, and remarkably successful at it. His wife langing and dispring are not those of a misse aman under of pleces found in the music stores, Her singing and dispring are not those of a misse aman leur. Both she and her husband have had experience in teaching young ladies. Having town levels him as the end of the store of the contraction of the store of the contraction of the store of the section of the store of the section of the store of the section of the secti number of pieces found in the music stores. Her singing and playing are not those of a mire ama-teur. Both she and her hashand have had expe-rience in teaching young ladies. Having known Frofesor Fisher long and intimately, I eve him as a brother, and know his worth as a gentlemen, a scholar, and Christian of as pure and guileless a character as ever lived."

Those who wish to rend their daughters to th's School, will please address the 'undersigned a' lon-layil', immediately.

isvill', immediately.
August 1. 18il.—au3 d3taw6 @2w6 SPLIT-BOTTOM CHAIRS. We are Ase at for the sale of KENTUCKY
PENITENT 1A RY Split-bottomed Chairs and
have in store for sale a large lot of all size,
A. L. SHOTWELL: A p.N.
Wallstreet,

#### DAILY COURIER. NOM YESTERDAY EVENING'S EDITION.

MORE FALSEHOOD. - The New York Thace says, with a grand flourish, that the "great loan to the Federal Government, by the Eastern city banks, of one hundred and fifty miliions was a complete success."-That false report was of course telegraphed all over the world, but the truth is, those banks made a forced loan of only fifty millious at 7 per cent.

We regret to hear that Wm. Gilmore of this city, who was injured by the railroad aecident on the Orange road, twenty miles from Richmond, was so badly injured that his physicians entertain but little hope of his recovery.

INDIANS ABOUT .- The following is from the St. Louis News of Saturday evening: We learn that there was quite a stampedo of Government horses just right at the Abbey, some three miles from the e Several hundred of them are said to started off. Persons who came into the city this morning, report having seen them in large numbers rosining in every direc-tion, through the woods and along the road. Steps have been taken to capture

The New York Times of Friday thus alludes to the State prisoner, the Hon Mr. Faulkner:

A number of distinguished gentlemen called upon Mr. Faulkner to-day, among them Mr. Corcoran, the binker, who expressed the warmest sympathy with what he was pleased to call the political persecu tions of the ex-Minlster.

Mr. Wancup, conductor on the In diauapolis and Jeffersonville railroad was scriously injured on Saurday last, his head coming in contact with a bridge below Columbus. At last accounts Mr. Waucup was lying in a critical condition.

The 18th Indiana Regiment left Indianapolis Sunday, over the Terre Haute railroad for the scat of war in Missouri.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION .- A hrakes man on the Peunsylvania Railroad, named f, having been lajured by a collision. ch he claimed was the result of gross rgligence on the part of one of the company's engineers, brought a suit for damages, and got a verdiet for \$5,775. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, and, after careful examination of the case, that Court reversed the decision of the Court below. The grounds of the reversal are thus summed up:

"Au employer is not necessarily responsible to his employee for injury arising from the negligence of his fellow-servaut. But if he knowingly keep in his employ a rash, careless, and incompetent servant, and injury is thereby caused to another servaut, the employer is responsible for the damage. If, however, the habitual carelessness or incompetency of the employee be known to a fellow employee who remains in the service, without giving notice thereof to the employer, and receives an injury therefrom the components of the components. from, the employer is not responsible. Character for care, skill and truth, unstalike be proved by evidence of general reputation, not of special acts."

#### (Correspondence of the Louisville Courier ) Letter from Elizabetatown.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., Aug. 15, 1861. Editors Louisville Coarier: The Louisville Journal of the 12th inst., contains this par-

agraph:
"Those who would have Kentnekians resist the collection of United States taxes are the most pestilent of Disunionists." as we shall respect it ourselves. Three the aforesaid noting and contravening, either the legislature, Dr. B. R. Young, the Union talled of an attempt to drive Kentucky from the legislature, Dr. B. R. Young, the Union talled of an attempt to drive Kentucky from the Union by force and frand. These law of unions in relation thereto, as they from the Union by force and frand. These law of unions in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril." quotation, and he held it for seven days; hut finding it would beat klim, on the eighth day he whitled over and come out against paying the tax, and finally said, in some six or seven speeches, that he would advise "Kettucknansto resist," with arms if necessary, "the collection of the United States taxes." He, then, according to the Journal, "is the roost postilent of Dissentionists." Alas! who thought old Hardin was beating Cofer, a reputablity man, with "a most resistant." Cofer, a neutrality man, with "a most pes-tilent Disnrionist;" but so it is, says the Journal. How much do we owe the Jour nal for the one caredid admission, and what will it take to tell us now, on second thought, what it thinks of its representa-

## Northeast Missouri.

The steamboat Jeanie Deans, which arrived on Saturday morning, brought a re-port from Canton, ou the authority of a let-ter to Col. Bissel, that Gen. Harris had unlted with Martln Green, making their joint forces from three to five thousand. Col. Moore, of the Union troops, was at Memphis. Scotland county, with hut filteen hundred men, and unless soon reinforced it was feared that his whole command would be captured. We learn from the Blooutieth Clarion that about four hundred troops marched down from Davis and neighboring counties in Iowa, ou Tuesday, to go to the assistance of Col. Moore, and similar movements have been going on elsewhere.— [St. Louis Republican, Sunday, 1988]

## .More Bank Robberies.

The St. Lonls News, of Saturday, thus chronicles another Lincoln stealing feat: SELFURE OF MONEY AT STE. GENEVIEVE, We understand that the coin in the Brach of the Merchants' Bank at Ste. Generieve (58,650,) was seized yesterday morning by Maj. McDonald, with three companies of troops, by order of Gen. Fremont, and brought to this city, and de-posited in the Assistant Treasurer's office.

A ZOCAVE'S OPINION OF SOUTHERN FIGHTRES —One of the Lincolu soldiers, who left Virginla's shore, on Sunday night week, to return to it no more, on being asked if he still thought the Southerters could'nt fight, answered, No Sir, they don't fight; I've seen fighting in Europe, in Mexico, and in the United States, but il never saw any fighting like the second neversaw any fighting like that of the Rebels. They don't fight—they just come down like hell upon you. Talk about sub-duing them! You might as well put hell in harness and attempt to run against that,

NAVY MOVEMENTS .- The United States chartered store ship National Guard sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, for the Florida division of the blockade fleet, to stay ultimately at Fort Pickens. She took a very large cargo of all sorts of necessaries, including coal, rigging mate-rials, ordinance stores, &c. No soldiers

necessaries, including coal, rigging materials, ordinance stores, &c. No soldiers or sailors except her own erew were on board. The National Gnard is fully armed and well able to protect herself, having no less than six formidable guns on deck.—[N. Y. World, 16th.

Commendable Courtesies.—We learn from the Southern jornmals that the Hon. Mr. Ely, the member of Congress captured near the battle field of Maussass, and now held as a prisoner in Richmond, was visited a few days ago by Messrs. Keitt, Bocock, and Pryoz, who informed him that they called on an errard of mercy, and were desirous of doing something to better his condition, provided it did not conflict with the military regulations. It is related that the earnestness of these gentlemen in their proposal, and their forgetfulness of present feuds, made a grateful impression on the mind of Mr. Ely.—[National Intelligencer (Administration.)]

Administration.)

ECCENTRIC SUICIDE.—Heary Rock committed saleided has never the sale Southern blockade. It is probable the southern blockade. It is not because of breaking the southern blockade. It is probable inguity the southern blockade. It is probable that the purpose of breaking the southern blockade. It is probable that the purpose is only the southern blockade. It is probable that the purpose is only the southern blockade. It is probable that the purpose one of the sale southern blockade. It is probable that the purpose is only the southern blockade. It is probable that the purpose is only the southern blockade. It is probable that the purpose o

It affords us great pleasure to lay before our readers the following able and patriotic letter from the pen of W. A. Dudley, Esq., a leading eltizen of Lexington, and an influential member of the Union party. In these times of "encompassing peril," when we are rapidly driftlng iuto the fearful vortex of civil war, the letter of Mr. Dudley comes to us as a harbinger of peace. Surely our people have nothing to gain in inaugurating civil war, with all its attendant horrors, ln our midst.

We trust that every citizen of Kentucky will read the letter of Mr. Dudley. Let us endeavor to re-establish the era of good feeling, and whatever else may be done let not the people of Kentneky array them selves in hostility to each other.

Mr. Dudley is a Union man, active and zealous, but he is opposed to Kentucky abandoning her present peaceful position,

as are thousands of others belonging to that party. We subjoin the letter of Mr. Dudley:

LEXINGTON, August 12, 1861.

LEXINGTON, August 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—As we are all equally interested in the preservation of our beloved Commonwealth (now threatened with so many dangers,) every citizen may properly ask a hearing for his views.

We have within pinety days passed through three most exciting elections. In each canvass the Union party advocated the policy of NEUTRALITY. The word was probably ill chosen, for a technical mentrality was of course wholly inconsistent with our obilof conrec wholly inconsistent with our obli-igation to the eneral government, and its adoption would have been simply Secsion under another name. But our position was anomalous, and there was no other word in the language which more clearly defined the policy intended to be pursued. That policy as expressed in the resolutions of policy as expressed in the resolutions of our Legislature and the addresses of our candidates, involved simply a refusal to em-lark the resources of the State actively in hark the resources of the State actively in the war, and a determination to prevent if possible, her soil from being made the theatre of military operations. Upon this platform the Union party were successful, by overwhelming majorities, and the legis-lative power of the State is now entirely in their hands. their hands.

Had any other platform been adopted, it is perfectly clear to all who are acquainted with the feelings of our people, that we should long since have been swept into the vortex of Seassian. vortex of Seession.

Having ob alned all that we desired—and

having wrung even from our opponents a tardy and reluctant approval of our course, so that at last a haven appeared in which our distracted people might rest and become again united, it is amazing that there should now appear among some of our friends a disposition to abanon the principle which has given us the ristory and in clple which has given us the victory and is so promising of peace. In my humble sphere I have been among

the most active and warmest supporters of the Union party, and, still ardeatly so-licitous for its continued success, am opposed to any change whatever in its policy. For in the first place, a repudiation of the principle upon which we have attained of tice and power, is in itself dishonorable. Even if promising advantage to our canse, that objectiou should be sufficient. On the other hand such a course is pregnant with dauger. A retention of public confidence is absolutely necessary to our success, and that confidence will never be continued to those who have proved themselves unwor-

in the second place, there is no reason for any such change. When our policy was first anuonneed, it was met with the sneers of our opponents; at home and abroad our position was denounced as whelly untenable. Yet for the past three months, during which every other State has swarmed with soldiers hastening to the coulliet, Keutucky has remained at peace without one hostile foot upon her soll. Experience has demonstrated our neutralists to be practicable—and it is now certain ty to be practicable—and it is now certain to be respected by the belligerents so long as we shall respect it ourselves. Three ject that the Journal takes in the shove apprehension have vanished with the requestation, and he held it for seven days; but finding it would beat kim, on the eighth for the moment secure. Why imperil it once more by abaudouing the policy which

once more by abandouing the policy which has secured it?

In the third place, the policy of neutrality is the wisest and best, and most patriotic for the people of Kentucky. They have unformly deuted the right of secession when claimed by the Sonthern politiciats. They have denied the existance of any sufficient cause for revolution on the part of the South. They therefore necessity condemn the action of the Southern States in rebelling against the authority of the General Government. Had the proper measures been taken by the government toerush that rebellion when first threatened by South Carolina, those measures would by South Carolina, those measures would have met the almost universal approval of our people. But the movement was suffered to progress until every vestage of a Union party was swept from the Cotton States. Conciliation and compromise were then attempted, and these failed, through the perversed obstinacy of Northern Representatives, who prefered the continued success of their party to the safety of the country. Still the Border Statesstood firm, till the Snupter affair, followed by the unwise prolamation of the President, drove four more States from the Union.

four more States from the Union. Thus was rendered hopeless a reconstruction of the Union by force—and nothing remained to be expected, but the exhaustion of the blood and treasure of both sections in a prolitless war.

sections in a prolitless war.

By our people, therefore, the North as well as the South is held responsible for this war.

A deep distrust of the party in possession of the Government prevades every portlon of our State. The war itself is odions to us as a war among brethren in which us, as a war among brethren, in which both parties are in lault, and as offering to us no rational hope of effecting the objects for which it purports to have been undertaken. In such a contest we feel that we have a right to say we will not engage.

Moreover, a very great division of sentiment prevalls among ourselves. Fifty

Moreover, a very great division of sentiment prevalls among ourselves. Fifty thousand voters of the State are in favor of at once joining the Southern movement. The remaing hundred thousand are yet in favor of the Uniou; but of these not twenty thousand believe in the practicability of lis restoration by force. If it is attempted to embark our State luto active hostilities upon either side, new combinations will be at once formed. If the effort is made by the Union party, it will at once loose the support of those who have advocated neutrality upon prinelple and not as a mere stepfing-stone to power. What their namber may be it is of course impossible to say—that it is far from contemptible, may be learned from the fact that a mere suspicion of such a change of policy by the

may be learned from the fact that a mere suspicion of such a change of policy by the Union party was sufficient to reduce our majority in this Cougressional district, one thousand votes between the June and the August elections.

But by whomsoever the attempt is made, it will a none be related by the present it will at once be resisted by the opposite party, and civil war inaugurated among ourselves. Our condition will then be in-

Communication of W. A. Dudley,

Esq.

It affords us great pleasure to lay before

It affords us great pleasure to lay before objection to their doing so, but we do not wish to see encomponents of such troops among us. There is nothing in our condition to require their presence here, and it will be productive of unalloyed mischief— of heart-burnings and discontent among our own friends not less than our oppo-

our own triends not less than our opponents.

We have now before us an opportunity for conciliating the latter by simply adhering to the position which we have voluntarily adopted. We have seen the fatal results which flow from the neglect of such occasions, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will not be neglected until the omission shall be repented in more than sackcloth and ashes—in tears and blood. In the views thus presented there has In the views thus presented there has been no attempt at claboration. Hastily put together, without consulting any one I believe them to be just and well founded. and trust they may meet with your con currence. I will at once prepare a memo rial to the Legislature in accordance with their tenor, and will endeavor to procure for it the signature of every citizen of our onuty who agrees with me. I am, very truly, your obedient servant
W. A. DUDLEY.

#### Another Doomed City.

The Delaware Gazette, a supporter of the Lincoln Administration, thus refers to the city of Wilmington, in that State: No city in the Middle States had fairer prospects one year ago than Wilnington, The Abolition fauntles have, however, de-stroyed the brilliant prospects that loomed up so forcibly before her artizens and man-ufacturers. That the trade of Wilmington was nearly all dependent upon the South few can doubt. The denial to the South of their equal rights in the Territories, and the threats to circumseribe the Southern States with a cordon of free States, and ul-timately arm, and free the slaves by the timately arm and free the slaves, by the fanatics, lorced eleven States to withdraw from the Union; and with their withdrawal has gone much of the trade of Wilming ton, and we lear our prospects in the future for prosperity is sadly ruined. We have been told that a Republican po-

lified leader has been heard to say that were that party to put candidates in the field now, and run them upon the Chicago platform, they could not receive three hundred votes in the city; and yet the public semiment of Wilmington is held by mere mob threats to sustain the war policy of that policy has coupted uearly all of our workshops and factories. Were Wilmington permitted to cujoy her due share of the trade of the South to which she is cutilted as the chief city in a Southern State, she would be forevery hereafted. would in a few years become so valuable to the farmers of the adjacent country that their lands would double and treble in value. The Northern eities are determined to hold the Southern trade or force it to cross the Atlantic. They would prefer to see Liverpool and Manchester flourish rather than Baltimore and Wilmington rise to respectable metropolitan dimensions.

#### Loaning Money to the United States. [From the London Times (City Article.]

The annexed communication relates to the possibility of an attempt being made to raise a portion of the proposed American civil war loan in this country. It is not to be supposed, however, that any houses of influence would be lound willing to act as agents in such an operation, fraught, as it would be, with every element of danger to the subscribers as well as to our friendly relations with the Uniou whenever it shall be rehabilitated by the return, either compulsory or voluntary, of the Southern States

Sin: Recent advices from America leave no doubt that an attempt will shortly be made to induce British capitalists to par-ticipate in the mouster lean which the Northern belligerents have resolved to raise

for the prosecution of the civil war.

The question arises, will not every Brit-lsh subject who may take part in this loan be guilty of a misdemennor and liable to all the pains and penalties so forth in Her Mojesty's proclamation of the 18th of May last, wherein all her subjects are warned "to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid hostilities, and to abstain from violating and contravening, either the separates, the Premier will make known whether it is the intention of the Government to enforce "strict neutrality," and 1 so, whether the law officers of the Crown will be instructed to proscente all cilend ers who may supply either belligerent with the "sinews of war." 1 am, &c., NEUTRALITY. LOMBARD STREET, July 30.

#### Court Martial of Col. Miles-Rebel Signal Lights-Gen. Heintzelman-Batteries on the Potamac. ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 15.

The trial, by courtmartial, of Col. Miles, charged with unofficer-like couduct on Centerville Heights, on the day of the battle at Bull Run, is still progressing, the court being held in the City Council chamber.— The witnesses on the part of the prosecu-tion are not half through. The counsel for Col. Richardson, the complainant, is Lieutenant Coolnel Lardner, of Detroit, and fo Col. Miles. Revedy Johnson, of Baltimore. Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock the rebel signal lights were plainly seen from here in the direction of Fairfax Court House. They were visible for near-

iv an hour.

Geu. Heintzelman paid a visit to Alexandria to-day for the first time since the battle of Bull Run. He is recovering slowly from the wound be received at that time, but hopes soon to assume the command of his brigade.

A sconting particular in the command of the conting particular in the conting part

A scouting party of twenty Rebel cav-alry were seen yesterday, six miles from here, in the direction of Mount Vernon. Information, thought to be reliable, has been received here that rebel batteries are being erected at White House Point, and also at Quantico, teu miles this side of Acquia creek. The steamer Pawnee sud-denly steamed up last night, and went down the river to make a thorough recou-

The report that the small pox is raging to a fearful extent at Manassas Junction is credited here by Secessionists, and also by those in military authority.—[Philadelphia Press, 16th.

How They treat Prisoners of War at THE NORTH.—We have on several occasious alluded to the manner in which Sonthern men, who fall into the hands of the enemy, are treated, and have as often urged the doctrine of retaliation. We now call the attention of our authorities to a brief statement of facts, in relation to an officer of the Confederate Navy. Acting Licatenant A. G. Hudgins, of the Confederate steamer "Sumter," has been confined in the "Tombs," New York, in a cell nine feet long. Licut. Hudgins was the first midshipman from Virginia who resigned from the U. S. Naval Acadeuny on the 4th of Maich. He immediately went South and offered his services to Secretary Mallory, who promptly commissioned him in the Confederate service. Ordered to report in New Orleaus, he ran the blockade of the Brooklyu on the 30th Jnne. Being seut in charge of one of the prizes capturcall the attention of our authoritles to a scut in charge of one of the prizes captur-ed by the "Sumter," he, himself, with prize erew, was taken by one of the U.S. steamerew, was taken by one of the U.S. steamers, and has been incareerated in a felon's eel since the 22d of July. He is a regular commissioned officer of the C.S. Navy, and our Government should demand his release or exchange, in defait of which, doubte punishment should be inflicted upon those now in our hands. It is high time that the enemy were made to know that we have the power and the will to retallate. It is understood that the Confederate Government has the matter under consideration. The facts in the above statement are vouched for.—[Richmond Disputch.

THE CANADIAN PRESS ON THE WAR-The Canadian Press on the War.—
The Montreal Heraid of the 9th inst., says:
There is a rumor that the British fleet
has left Halifax for the purpose of breaking the Southern blockade. It is probable
that the purpose is only the general one of
protecting British Iterests, which demand
that free access shall be had to the important Southern ports, so long as they are
not blockaded in a maj ner deemed legal
according to the luternational law.
Bearing on the same point, is another
statement in the Quebec Chronicle, of the
6th instant, which says:

## Bi Telegraph.

Yesterday Noon's Dispatches.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

Southerners Going Into Maryland

CLOSING THE POTOMAC

McCLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT. ALARM IN WASHINGTON!

Southrons Still Closing

on the Capital.

More Troops Ordered There.

More Prizes by the Jeff. Davis.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Effect of the Manassas News, THE LONDON PRESS.

France Favors the South

## From Washington.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The statement made several days ago that the Confeder-ates were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potoniae, with a view of enter-lug Marylaud and supporting the revolu-tionary spirit there with designs on Wash-ington, is now made with an increased as-Ington, is now made with an increased assurance of its truth, and such evidences as cannot be disregarded. With a view of meeting all possible contingencies which may arise, in connection with this subject, the Administration has just issued the following important order. A prompt response, it is not doubted, will be given at once, securing the Capital against invasion, and at the same time affording additional confidence to the country of the carnet. confidence to the country of the carnest-uess of the Government in the protection of the general welfare:

WAR DEPARTMENT, i Washington, August 19, 1861. i All commanders of regiments of voluc-teers accepted by this Department in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Cou-necticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and of Michigan, will take notice of and conform to the General Orders this day directed to the Governors of the States above named, which is as follows: which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of-By direction of the President of the United States you are urgently requested to forward or cause to be forwarded to the city of Washington all volunteer regiments or parts of regiments at the expense of the United States Government that may be enrolled in your State, and all clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments, shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the commanding General

General. SIMON CAMERON. (Signed) Secretary of War.

All the Military Departments of the States of Delaware. Maryland, and portions of Virginia, together with the City of Washington, have been united in one grand department under command of General McCiellau.

Major Generals Dix and Banks are thus placed in subordinate military positions. Fortress Monroe is not included in this new arrangement.
The State Department has issued notice

that until further notice uo person will be allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport issued by the Secretary of State, nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from his own govern-ment countersigned by such minister or

Cousul.

This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad until a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

All the talk about direct attacks on Washington are mere feints to cover Davis' real purpose, which is the closing of the lower Potomae, and throwing a strong army across the river luto Mary and Charles counties, both of which are Secession. This done, they will march on An-

charles counted, out of which are Seces-sion. This done, they will march ou An-apolis, counting on a fermidable rising of Maryland Secessionists for the investment of Washington.

The minimum standard for the regular army has been reduced to five feet three

[Special to toe New York Times.] [Specialto toe New York Times.]
A heavy selzure of goods for the Rebels was made at Anuapolis Junction to-day.—
The goods were bought lu Baltimore for Richmond dealers. A draft for \$4,975 was sent to pay for them. The teans and wagous were also seized, and a number of letters to Rebel officers.
The steamer Freeborn to-day shelled the woods near Mathias' Polut, from whence the Rebels fired on the Resolute's boat, and cleaned the woods out, rendering them

and cleaned the woods out, rendering them untenable for a time at least.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.] An attack on Washington is looked for by many of the best informed officers.— The Rebels have advanced their lines and are in force within a short distance of the river and are gathering means of transpor river and are gathering means of transpor-tation. They have large encampuents this side of Fairfax, but probably the bulk of the advance corps is on the upper Potomae. The Navy Department has advices that Commander Porter, of the St. Marys, of the Pacific squadron, whose letter avowing rebel sympathy to his father in Virginia, found its way to Washington, is in Irors, according to orders, and will be sent here soon.

Secretary Welles expresses himself in favor of closing the Southern ports by pro-clamation at once. We have the highest authority for saying that not one of the Governments of Europe has remonstrated against the closing of the Rebel ports.

[From the Washington Cor. N. Y. World.] There are no authenticated accounts of

There are no authenticated accounts of the movements of Rebels In this vicinity. Until Government seouls bring In more decisive reports there need be no fears of a direct attack on Washington.

The enemy's batteries down the river are assuming formidable proportions, and if they succeed in closing the navigation of the Potomae, It will he hard to prevent them crossing into Maryland.

The report of the death of Boteler, late Representative in Congress from Virginia, is incorrect. It was his son who was wounded at Bull Run, and died of lock-jaw. Mr. Boteler, himself, it is stated, has been arrested. The reason is said to be that Boteler was with the armed band who selzed Harper's Ferry armory, on the 18th April last.

[Special to the New York Times.] Faulker's place of imprisonment will be changed to Fort Hamilton, New York. He will not be examined until the evidence upon which he was arrested is used to se-

cure the arrest of others implicated with Reconnolsance and elese observations indicate that the rebels are closled in on our

proposing that the two Cabinets come close understanding with respect to the United States. To this note the English Cabinet sent a message asking for a more explicit statement.

xplicit statement. The reply received was a proposition that Eugland should unite with France for the purpose of procuring in the autumn a supply of cotton and tobacco from the supply of cot United States.

The English Government then responded that it could enter into no such arrange-

### Foreign News.

New York, Aug. 18.-The London Times editorially says the victory was a complete oue. The Union army lost all their nill-tary honor, and wishes it could find something in it to congratulate either victors or vanquished upou, but sees nothing but what must stimulate the evil passions of

The N. Y. Dally News denounces the Times' criticism, but says nothing happened which was not anticipated as possible.

All journals think the event has closed the door of compromise and must embiter and present the start of the control of the con ter and prolong the struggle.

A Paris leter says the success of the Southerners powerfully operated on the Parisian opinion in favor of the Secession-

Parliament closed on the 6th inst. The Queen's speech was read. It says, our for-eign relations are friendly and satisfactory, and trusts there is no dauger of the peace of Europe. She says, of American affairs, that she has determined, in common with the other powers of Europe, to observe a strict neutrality between the contending

partles.
The Danish Government granted important modifications in Shallaer's North Atlantic Telegraph, by extending the time till 1874, and returning the Cantion money.

## From Boston.

Boston, Aug. 19.—The schooner Windward, from Turk's Island, August 1st, arrived at Holmes' Hole on the 27th. The Windward was captured by the Jeff, Davis on the 4th.

on the 4th.

The next day the Jeff. Davis captured the brig Suta Claus, of Eastport, loaded with sugar and molasses, and bound from Porto Rico to Boston.

The Jeff, Davis then put on board the The Jeff. Davis then put on board the Windward 22 men taken from various vessels previously captured, and let them 20.

The bark Alvarado, from Capetown for Bosion, has also been captured by the Jeff.

## From Lacrosse.

Lacrosse, Aug. 19.—Last night the stemer Key City collided with a circus steamer 40 miles below here, and krocked the cage containing the trained rhinoceros overboard. The cage sunk lumediately. The rhinocercs was valued at \$20,000. Neither boat injured.

From New York. New YORK, Aug. 19.—There are now 48 regiments forming in this city. Full and complete regiments will doubtless now be forwarded as rapidly as possible. The city can probably send 15,000 men in a few days.

The schooler Hannibal, from St. Thomas reports that the privateer Sumpter has been captured by one of our men-of-war and ta-ken, back to Cuerco. Doubtful.

#### From Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—There are

now three skeleton regiments in this city. Philadelphia will be able to send an army of 9,000 or 10,000 men. From Fortress Monroe.

# FORTRESS MONROR, Aug. 18.—Gen. Wool assumed command at Old Point this moru-

lng.
Heavy firing was heard this morning at Willoughby Point.

#### River and Weather. PITTSBUBG, Aug, 19, M.—River falling, with 4 feet 9 marks by pier mark. Weather

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19, M.-River risen feet 8 inches since Saturday, now 19 feet in channel. Has been raining the last 4 hours. Thermometer 75. Latest News on Fourth Page.

# Special Zotices.

Beautifully Clear!

Pure and White! WHAT?

Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, n natter how unsightly it was before. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.
WM. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. See advertisement. jy10 deod&weow3 E

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair Are the consequences of using dyes containing Nitrade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember

# Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye

has been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York the first Aualytic Chemist in America, and is cer tified under his hand to be free from deleterious ingredients, as well as a splendid dye, lustant neous in its operation, and perfect in its results. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 As or House, New York. Solu everywhere, and appiled by all Hair Dressers.

STER'S GALLERY,1 AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS IVORYTYPES, LIFE-SIZE **GRAPHS** 

#### 475 NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NO FREIGHTS will be received at the Depot of the Louisville and Nashville Raltroad after 5 o'clock P. M.

jy20 dtf W. F ARRIS, Agent.

SEE THE LABEL On the Top of each Bottle of Heimstreet's Inimitable

HAIR RESTORATIVE Has the Signatures of the Proprietors. W. E. HAGAN & CO.

Fvery article which has a large and increasing sale like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name indicates, entirely "INMITABLE" as far as its power to restore the Hair on baid in ads, and to give it the color of youth, (no matter how grey it may be), is concerned,

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE

BUT HEIMSTREET'S,

It is the original, the only reliable, and the cheapest.—IF See the following testimony:

The tile of the following testimony:

JACKSON, MISS., May 29, 1860.

W. R. Mernyin, 61 Market street, 81 Louis, Mo., Adver ising Agent for Helmstreet'a Hair Restorative.

Dran Sim.—The Mediclose you introduced into our city last winter are all having a large sale, and giving in every case satisfact on, Mr. James Hendersoo (one of our first citizensians, that "he has used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the day, but has never used an article equal to Heimstreet's Intimitable Hisis Restorative. That it far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried for Restoring the Hair of the baid and grey to its origoal luxurlance and beauty.

You can write the Proprietors, W. E. Hagan & Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the chespest and best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it gives satisfaction in every case.

Respectivity yours.

J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist, It is no equal to the proposition of the proposition of the law of the proposition of the proposition of the law of the proposition of the law of the proposition.

It is unequated for producing A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR. Sold everywhere-Price 50e and \$1 per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE INNRODUCING TESTIMONIALS, Altho' we have very many of them, FOR THE

MAGNOLIA BALM: for when the Face is covered with unsightly Pim ples or Blotches, the sufferer eares only to be di rected to use some sufe and reliable remedy. THE MAGNOLIA BALM WILL CURE
THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES

THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES
IN A SINGLE WEEK.

It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle might be drank without harm. Physicians look
with wonder upon its speedy carres, for it has heretofore been thought absolutely necessary to nepreparations of lead or mercury to cure immediately; but the Magnolia Balm coutains neither. It is
the most clegaul and neally put up article for sate
anywhere, and may be obtained of all our Apothecarles and Fancy Goods Dealers.

BY Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO.,
Seld la Louisville by ANDAD AND INC.

Beld in Louisville by Proprietors, 1707, N. 1,
RAYMOND & TYLER
WILSON, PETER & CO.,
y10 deodawoowan

# Musselman & Son. TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

# NATIONAL HOTEL,



# T. A. HARROW, Proprietor.

Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART OF the city, convenient to the Rairoad, Telegrap and Express Difficer, the Banks, Post-Office, and Diaces of amusement, and within one source of the principal Steamboot Islamboot Landing.

The House has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the Summer business, and is in better condition now than it was ever before, and to the twelfing community, and persons visiting the city for business or pleasure, offers every inducement for patronage. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

TERMS, \$1 50 PER DAY.

OF LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE!

J. MASON & CO.,

497 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOUR**TH.** 

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NATIONAL HOTEL.



# KENTUCKY. St. Cloud Hotel, Second and Jefferson streets,

DISTILLERIES

JAMES & VAN LYONS, PROPRIETORS,

(FORMERLY OF THE NEEL HOUSE.) THE undersigned would respectfully inform their old pairous and the public generally, that they have removed to this old and well-known stand southeast carner of Second and Jefferson streets where they are prepared to accommodate all their old customer's and as many rew ones as may favor them with their patronage. Term to suit the times. Vortices with their personnel of the Post-office, Custom-house and L. & F. R. & Depot, and the proprietors fatter themselves they "know how to keep a Hotel," and dif

# DR. HALL'S MEDICAL INFIRMARY,



Wherethose afflicted with any form of Private Disease cau receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure. vis: Sphilis, Gouorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Uccers, Tumors, Cancers, Secoudary and Constitutional typhilis. Disease of the Kidneys, &c. By this system it is proved that the venercal complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common cold or simple fever; and, while insufficient persons are daily sending away and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and permauent cures are constantly being affected at this infurnary.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE—Dr. II devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit, which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unlortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, are to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and cufeeble the natural feelings, and exhanst the vital eueries of mosbood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frostrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those coutemplating marriage, should lose uo time in making immediate application, as Dr. H., by his new treatment, is cuabled to insure a speedy and permaneut cure.

DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS—VB. Research of the verification of the property of the content of the verification of the content of the verification of the content of the verification of the property of the verification of the content of the verification of the content of the verification of t DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS

DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS—
No article of medicine intended for the exclusive use of females has ever yet been lutroduced that has given such universal satisfaction as the American Periodical Pilis. They can be relied outh all cases of Menstral Obstruction, Irregularities, &c., as a sure and saferenedy. Priceper mail'ell and our postage stamp.
Patients Wring at a distance can be cured at home by sending a description of, their disease and inclosing a stamp.
Medicines sent to any address.
27 Office No. 11s Jeffersou street, between Pirst and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. febill dawtf

TED BY LEVERS, AND NEAR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE

HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE FOR NEGROES—TO-WIT:

ILRST TRACT—Of 1,500 acres, ou Alligator Bayou, three miles from Miss! sippl river, back of Walnut lieud, in Criticulou county, below Mem phis; 200 acres deadened,

SECOND TRACT—1,100 acres, on the liue o Rallroad from Gaiues' Lauding and back of Bayou Bartholomew, lu Drew county,

THIRD TRACT—3,000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake. In Phillips county, two miles from Mississippl river, 800 acres five-year old deadening. sissippl river, 800 acres five-year old deadening.

FOURTH TRACT—1.000 acres. on Old Town
Ridge and Lake, one mile from Mississippl river;
20 acres cleared, 401 acres deadened six years,
with all uccessary buildings.

FIFTH TRACT—1.800 acres, on Old Town Ridge
and Lake, four miles from Mississippl river; 400
acres in high state of cultivation, 700 acres old
deadening, with No. I Dwelling and Plantation
buildings.

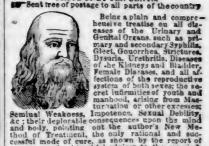
PROCLAMATION. ALL persons residing within the city limits, owoing or having does in their possession, are hereby noilfied to coupne them within their presesses until the 'st of Seplember, 185', under the penalty of \$20 for refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper authorities are also required to destroy all dogs running at large during the above period.

MATOR'S OFFICE, July 18, 1861.

# Miscellaneous.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY. Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky for the treatment of all the Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.

A MEDICAL, REPORT,
nationing Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the
Sexual Organs in a state of
Health and Disease.
PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.
Therefore postage to all parts of the country



and those contemplating marriage, who it rain doubts of their physical condition, Sentu. any address in a scaled wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS, or fifteen copies for \$\text{s}\$.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read this invaluable book.

The Consulting Surreou may be consulted daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., on all diseases of which the above work treats; and patients at a distance, by sending a sistenent of their symptoms, can have medicines sent to any part of the country free from damage or delection. For particulars, sen 1/5, our Blank Chart, containing a list of questions, our terms, &c. All letters promptly answered, and communications onsidered compileratial.

DR. DEWEE'S FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstruction, irrecolarities, &c., and is the only reliable "Preventive of pregnancy.
Caution.—These pills should not be taken during Pasconancy, as they are sure to produce Misoaniana. Price \$\text{in er box}\$, and may be sent by mail.

THE MARRIAGE GUI'SE—An invaluable article for those wishing to limit the number of their off-pring, or the burren who desire children; containing the newly-discovered principles of Generation, and the secret of limiting or increasing the number of off-pring upon physiological and chemical principles, without highly to health or happines: Illustrated with ten surrayings, and made plant to all, Seat underseal to any address. Price Delate.

EF GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY is the only

One Dollar.

Grant Galen's Head Dispensary is the only justintion of its kind in the United States that has been recognized by judicial arthority. Charter been recognized by January perpetual.

Orriga.—No. 314 FIFTH STREET, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

All letters for Books or Medicines should be directed to

DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
Louisvilla. Ex. Louisvilla Ky.

Louisvilla Ky.

Will please direct to "NASHVILLE COUPLEX COMPANY."

MY344 wt ...

# WOODLAWN RACE COURSE, &

Sweepstake for Trotting Stallions-Any Age! TWO MILE HEATS! TO CLOSE ENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1861.

TWO OR MORE TO MAKE A RACE, All Stallons entering in this Race must be owned and must have made a season in Jefferson county. Race to come of fall, 1861.

Persons wishing to enter, address
W. E. MILTON, Secretary.

Lou'svitle, August, 1861.

LOUISVILLE

Private Medical Dispensary, Conducted on the European Plan, For the Cure of all Private Diseases.

Those afficted with any disease of a Private Diseases.

Those afficted with any disease of a Private Natural, who would escape the Importion of ignorant quacks, I should not fall to read "Dr. Gatas" Private Medical Transmiss on Serval, Diseases, a new and revised edition of one hundred page, handsomely illustrated with plates and engravings representing the genital orsans of both ser in a state of health and disease. Treating out all private diseases incident to both sexes, such as general nervousness and sexual debility, solitary habits, seeminal weakness, and one of the page of their page of the case, free from danse or observation, to any part of the country, with the directions for use.

Consultation may be held from 8.4 M. to 9.9 M. (or Sunday from 8 to 11 A. M.) at his office, Northaust corner of Third and Variceus and of the addressed. Dr. GATS can, as heretofore, be consulted personally, during business bourn, on all diseases on which his book treats.

MOOORE'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TEACHER WANTED.

A LADY, with Southern feelings, capable of teaching Latin, will hear of a good situation by applying to feen O. PEPPER, Versailles, Wood-ord (c. 115), 57.

MOORE'S MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT,

CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. No. 318 north side Market street, between Third and Fourth LOUISVILLE, KY.

Speaking To-Night at Concert Hall, Fifth Street, Between Market and Jefferson.

Hon. James P. Bares will address the people of this city to-night, at Concert Hail. Mr. Bates is one of the ablest speakers in the State, and we trust there may be a large turn out to hear him.

NICE BUSINESS .- Yesterday two gentlemen, merchants from Franklin, Simpson county, Ky., came to this city to purchase dry goods and groceries to carry on their legitimate trade. Before making their purchases they applied to Mr. Cotton, the collector of this port, for a permit, which he said he could not give unless they went to the extra expense of returning to Franklin to get a letter of recommendation from one Marens Whitesides, a notorious gambler, who is employed as a Lincoln apy in that County. The gentlemen making the application were strong Union men, and the goods they wished to ship not contraband. It is a nice piece of business when Kentuckians are not permitted to earry goods from one part of the State

"PAPER SHOT."-Lineoln is fearful of the power of the press, and hence his minions, wherever they have the power, are suppressing such newspapers as have the boldness, manliness, and independence to expose his high-handed usurpations of power, and his numberless violations of the Constitution. The President evidently fears "paper shots." It was not so with CROMWELL. He said: "IF MY GOVERN-MENT WAS MADE TO STAND IT HAS NOTHING TO FEAR FROM PAPER SHOT." He said true, "No good government will ever be battered by paper shot."

But, if Lincoln is so apprehensive of PA-PER SHOT, what will become of him when his minions feel the leaden shots of the Confederate soldiers under Beanregard. Lee. and Johnston.

The statement on the authority of a Tennessean in the Jonrnal of yesterday, relative to the searching at the Tennessee line of every trunk, carpet sack and basket belonging to passengers on the cars last Saturday morning, is of a piece with the other roorbacks published in that paper touching Confederate ontrages,

We are informed by a citizen who was on the Saturday's train that kis trunk was not even opened, nor was the earpet sack of his wife, nor were the trunks or carpet bags of more than one in ten of the passengers touched by the officer of the Confederates who was on duty at the State line on that day.

Speaking of the stoppage of the shipment of Lincoln guns over the Covington and Lexington Rallroad, by the citizens of Cynthiana, the Cincinnati Commercial says:

Suppose Government should guard the bridges along that line of road, and then arm some platform cars with six-pounders leaded with grape and cannister, and "go through" Cynthiana, what then?

Why, seize them, of course, and, if need be, thousands of true Kentuckians will rush to their assistance to drive back the invader from our soil.

SPECIE SEIZED .- The Clarksville Chronicle says nine thousand dollars in silver, destined to some point out of the Southern Confederacy, was intercepted at the State line, on the train going from Nashville to Lonisville last Monday evening .-The treasure was brought down to Clarksville to await an investigation of the matter of ownership and destination. This is the "robbery" about which the Journal has raised so much false clamor.

CRUSHING THE REBELLION .- The Abolition papers and their allies are talking about a million and a half of men to "erush out the i chellion before Christmas." Can any of that grand army tell how many more men it will take to keep it crushed out after Christmas? Are they asses enough to think the Rebels will stay crushed, or that they will lie down quietly in submission?

FEDERAL LOSSES AT SPRINGFIELD.-We conversed with a gentleman from St. Louis last evening, who informs us that he ascertained from the officers, and men in the Iowa regiment, who were in the battle of Springfield, that they lost one hundred and fifty in the fight. They also asserted that fully one thousand were left on the field of battie.

A Lincoln recruiting officer, an exlawyer, came very near meeting his just reward on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yesterday. He was first protected by a gentieman of this city, and subsequently took refnge in the ladies' car,

If you want a superior picture of Davis or Beauregard, go to the Bee Hive Gallery. Persons ordering from a distance can have them mailed to them at 50 or 75 cents each. an20 d1\*

Charlie, of the United States Hotel Bar, sets green turtle soup this morning.

Brilliant Achievement - Probable Capture of 1,700 Hessians.

Special Dispatch to the Lynchburg Republican RICHMOND, Aug. 15, 1861. Gen. Evans, with the 17th and 18th Mis

den. Evans, with the 17th and 18th Mis-dissippi regiments, the 8th Virginia, and the Richmond Howilzers, passed Leesburg Tuesday morning, in pursuit of 1,700 of Banks' division, who have been depreda-ting on this side of the Potomac. The enemy were probably captured, as the Potomac was greatly swellen. the Potomac was greatly swollen, prevent ing their escape to the other side. LATER.

The above movement of Gen. Evans is fully confirmed by passengers who arrived late yesterday evening by the Orange train, from whom also we learn the following ad-

ditional particlars:

Gen. Evans reached Lovettsville, two or
three miles from Leesburg, and about one
mile from the Potomac, Tuesday night,
when, by a skillful manævre, he succeeded in completely surrounding the force of the enemy, consisting of two regiments of Gen. Banks' division, about seventeen hun-dred strong. A demand was then made by Gen. Evans for the surrender of the whole force, but the fenemy refused to comply, and on Wednesday morning, at an early hour, a battle was fought, which resulted in the killing of about two hundred and fifly of the enemy, and a loss of about fitty killed and wounded on our side. The remaining force of the appears had been a superior force. remaining force of the enemy, between 1,400 and 1,500 men, then nnconditionally surrendered themselves, together with all

Prisoners from Virginia-Reinforce-ments for General Fremont.

Special to Cincinnati Gazette. COLUMBUS, Ang. 18.

Columbus, Ang. 18.

Capt. Way, of the 25th Ohio Regiment, arrived here this morning with 23 Virginians on parole, who are en route for New York, under orders from Gen. Rosecrans. Among them is a former law partner of Letcher, named Curry.

Capt. Fletcher, of the Fifth O. V. M., also arrived with two prisoners of war, who were sent to Camp Chase.

The movement of the Twenty-Seventh Regiment has been postponed till Tuerday morning. The artiflery and cavairy leave to-morrow at 8 A. M., via Cincinnati, for Fremont's command.

LETTER FROM CAMP BOONE.

False Reports Refuted-Satisfaction of the Troops, &c.

[Special Correspondence Louisville Courler. CAMP BOONE, Tenn., Ang. 13, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier : As I have a considerable acquaiatence in Kentucky, I desire to make some truthful statements with regard to Camp Boone:

1st. The camp is situated in a healthy cool, and picturesque location, and is kept as clean as a parlor floor. 2d. The men have plenty to cat and are

well satisfied with their food and quar-3d. There is no dissatisfaction with offieers, that I am aware of, existing among

the men.

4th. The men do not disturb the neighbors and are free from the theft with which the Journal's various correspondents have charged them. The farmers surrounding the camp are dally sending the soldiers all kinds of vegetables and fresh meats. 5th. I have heard the oath administered

5th. I have heard the oath administered to the men, and there is not a word in it relating to Kentucky, directly or indirectly. If the dominant party in Kentucky will preserve their "neutrality," they will never be visited by the soldiers of Camp Boone; but if an attempt is made to carry gnus, escorted by an armed force, to the ignorant and deluded Union men of the mountains of Tennessee, then such a purpose will be resisted, possibly by this brigade and as many others as may be needed to effect a defeat of such an enterprize.

defeat of such an enterprize.

6th. There is no Submissionist in the camp, and none who sympathize with any who are in favor of the war against the South. The men are here to fight for prinple, and wil gallantly bear themselves in

7th. There are many representatives of the very best families of Kentucky here— both as officers and privates. 8th. The men who have left here and who have been paraded by submission papers as deserters from Camp Booue, were never sworn into the service of the Confederate States. Some have left because they did not wish to join for the war, and others have

been sent home.

I wake the above statements from perand observation and accurate informa-tion, and am willing to stake my character upon the truthfulness of them. Since the election every train has brought in from fifty to one hundred men. The First and Second regiments number over two thon-sand men, and a Third regiment is being formed, to be commanded by Coi. Trabue.
About six hundred men have been accepted for the Third regiment. With the field offleers of the Second regiment I have had some acquaintance, and I think I hazard nothing in saying that a more gallant, com

petent, and fice looking staff never led a regiment in battle. Col. Haw's is an ele-gant gentleman and looks every inch the soldier. He was educated at West Point, served with eredit in the Mexican war, and has, since its close, up to the time of his resignation, been in command on the frontier. Lieut. Col. Johnson, Major Johnson, Quartermaster Hays, and Adjutant Graves, are all competent officers and command the full respect of the men.

Since have been here I have had an arrecable time receiving from both officers.

Since I have been here I have had an agreeable time, receiving from both officers and men, all the conrecties which one gentleman extends to another.

Each regiment of the brigade is accompanied by a full brass band, and an abundance of field music has been provided.—The soldiers are rapidly progressing in the drill—even now perform the evolutions in a very creditable manner. A bakery for each regiment is in operation and the bread thus furnished is as good as that we eat at the Galt House. In tine, I have been highly gratified at what I have seen at Camp Bone, and have become fully convinced of Boone, and have become fully convinced of the falsity of many disheartening state-ments that I had seen in the public prints.

Very respectfully,
II. A. M. HENDERSON. The Battle Near Springfield, Missou-ri-Regulars Shooting their Ger-man Comrades Again-Official Re-

army had arrived within eight miles of Rolla, without Gen. Sigel. By some sort of hocus pocus he was snperceded, and a mere Major took charge of the retreating army. It will also be seen that Capt. Totten, of the artilly, mistook Gen. Sigel for the rebels, and ponred a destructive volley into his ranks, the Germans, of course doing more fatal injury than had been rearmy had arrived within eight miles of my unbounded admiration of the heroic ecived in the bloody battle. Col. Merritt

retreated in good order: Rolls, Saturday morning, Aug. 17.
To-day it may be fairly said that the army which was in the battle near Sprinfield has reached the terminus of its long and tedions march. The terminus, however, is not Rolla, as was at first expected, but a place about sight miles southway of here. not koin, as was at irst expected, but a place about eight miles southwest of here, on the road to Springfield, where there is plenty of water and other facilities for camp life. The distance is so short as to induce an atmost continuous tide of travel between the camp and the town, and the road for miles is seen covered with horsemen, wagons, buggies, and pedestrians, making their way in or out. All the hotels and taverns in town are crowded to over flowing. Among the guests are quite a large number of officers of the retreating army, who have come into town to enjoy more comfortable quarters than can be af-forded them in camp. They are not very talkative, but seem fatigued from their long march and considerably depressed by the unsatisfactory result of their heroic labors. unsatisfactory result of their heroic lab rs.

It has been generally supposed that General Sigel conducted the whole ratreat from Springfield to Rolla. But this is not so. Major Sturgis is now in command. The circumstances, as far as I can ascertain, are as follows: On the morning of the commencement of the retreat, Gen. Sigel assumed command of the troops, all the officers acquieseing on the supposition that he had received his commission as Brigadier General. On the same day, by the direction of Sigel, the troops marched some thirty miles. But on the very next day he caused them to relax their pace so as to march only six miles. It was pre-

as to march only six miles. It was pre-sumed from this that it was his intention to institute another Carthage retreat, in-viting the enemy to come on, and dealing them blow after blow as he went along. It was, moreover, observed that Sigel would assign the rear gnard service almost exclusively to the regulars, thereby coneexclusively to the regulars, thereby cansing them much inconvertience, as they had to march at least five miles behind the van, and could not get into camp at night until trails a violect.

twelve o'elock.

These two circumstances called forth much complaint. It was agreed among the officers that the troops could no; in their present weakened situation, afford to be drawn into another battle, and the practices of Sigel in assigning regulars to the rear guard service to the excausion of the volunteers, was construed into an undue preference for the latter. The question next arose whether Sigel had received his formal commission as Brigadier General. twelve o'elock formal commission as Brigadier General, and, it being found that he had not, Major

Sturgis assumed the command, by right of his superior title, and conducted the retreat for the remaining days.

Gen. Sigel had been ordered to take a position south of Springuleie, but instead of that, seeing that he could gain an advantage over the enemy, he pushed on further, and came to a position southwest. He was there mistaken by Cantain Tetten. and came to a position southwest. He was there mistaken by Captain Totten for the eneuty and received a disastrons fire from hlm, which, according to Sigel's own words, proved to him the most destructive fire he received that whole day. Major Sturgis, as soon as he saw the mistake, ordered Capt. Totten to desist, but the lujury had been done, and the lil feeling which had been created could not be obliterated.

Anothing later has been heard of the movements of the Confederate army. Capt. MeFall, at the head of a detachment of cavalry, will proceed to Springfield to day or to-morrow with a fisg of truce, in order to disinter the body of Gen. Lyon, and bring it to this place. He will also request of the Confederates to be allowed to take a list of the wounded in the Springfield Hospital. There are now in all from 9,000 to 10,000 troops in and about Rolla, including Major Stargis' command. Others are expected, and so soon as a sufficient number has arrived, and all preparation for the transportation of baggage and camp

Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargeni his Stock and Fixtures, and having and large and fixtures, and having of Fresh Drugs. Chemicals. Perfunery, Clears Tobacco, Turne Liduors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Having recently purchased from Dr. John and Fixtures, and having and large and distinct the shape of Fresh Drugs. Chemicals. Perfunery, Clears Tobacco, Turne Liduors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Having recently purchased from Dr. John and Fixtures, and having sargeni his Stock and Fixtures, and having and large and stored in the shape of Fresh Drugs. Chemicals. Perfunery, Clears, Tobacco, Furre Liduors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Having recently purchased from Dr. John and Fixtures, and having and extraction for the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Having recently purchased from Dr. John and Fixtures, and having and extraction for the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Having recently purchased from Dr. John and Fixtures, and having and extraction for the wants of all who may favor respond to the wants of all who may favor recently prescriptions escretily and countries. Perfunery, Chemicals, Perfunery, Chemicals, Perfunery, Chemicals, Perfunery, Chemicals, Perfunery, Chemicals, Perfunery, Ch

stores, you may expect a grand movement southward—a movement which, it is hoped, will prove fatal to the invaders of our soil. OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL MERRITT, OF THE

FIRST IOWA REGIMENT.

J. M. Schoffeld, Acting Adjutant Gen'l:
Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit
the following report of the pert taken by
the Iowa troops in the late hotly contested
battle of "Wilson's Creek:"

At 6 o'clock P. M., of the 9.h inst., the
First Regiment of Iowa volunteers, under
command of Licut. Col. Win. H. Meritt,
Col. J. F. Bites being sick, united with the
forces at Springfield under command of
Gen. Lyon, and commenced the march to
Wilson's Creek, twelve miles distant. Arriving within three miles of the enemy's
camp and in close proximity of their pickets, the order was given to halt. The
troops lay on their arms until 3 o'c ock A.
M. of the 10th inst., when they advanced
on the enemy's lines. About 5 o'clock A.
M. our advanced skirmishers engaged the
cnemy's pickets and drove them in. The chemy's pickets and drove them in. The First Missouri and First Kansas volunteers, and a battalion of regular infanty under command of Capt. Pinmber, with Totten's

command or Capt. Find our, with 1 oftens battery, very soon engaged a considerable number of the Rebel forces.

Dubois's battery took position a short distance east of where the enemy were being engaged, and the Iowa troops were drawn up in line of battle on its left. A brief fire was commenced and leave to proper brisk fire was commenced and kept up for thirty minutes. The enemy responded promptly with a battery in the ravine, but their shot passed from ten to one hundred feet over our heads. Detailed Campany D. 1st Lieut. Keller commanding, and Company E, 1st Lieut Abercrombie commanding to act as skirmishers in advance of my line. Ordered to advance over the hill, en me. Ordered to advarchover the hill, engage the enemy, and relieve the 1st Regiment of Kansas volunteers. In advancing to engage the enemy, met the 1st Kansas retreating in confusion. They broke through our line on the right, separating companies A and F from the balance of the command. While in this confused state, received a nurderous fire from the enemy's infantry. Gave the command to fall back, and re-form the line. The din of lire-arms, and the loud talking of the relire-arms, and the loud talking of the re-treating troops drowned my voice, so that the command could not be heard on the left. Led the two companies, A and F, over the hill, halted them, and ordered them to about face, and fire on

a squadron of the enemy's cavalry advancing to charge on a section of Totten's battery. The fire was executed with promptness and effect, and after receiving the discharge from the battery, the enemy retired in double quick time, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the Held. Or-dered companies A and F to hold their po-sition until further orders, and then return-ed to companies f, C, H, K, G, and B, who had been left facing the enemy's line, found our troops advancing under a galling fire from the enemy's inhantry. After repulsing the enemy, they fell back in good order. Ordered Maj. A. B. Patter to proceed to the rear and take command of the four companies A, F, D, and E, there stationed. Held our position in front for five hours, alternately advancing and retiring as the approach and repulse of the enemy made it necessary to do so. In every charge the enemy made we regulsed them and drove them Into the ravine below. About 13 o'clock M, the order was given to retire from the field, which was done in good order. As we retired over the bill we present der. As we retired over the hill, we passed a ection of Totten's bartery, occupying a comsection of rotten so a try, occupying a com-manding point to the right, supported on the right by companies A, F, D, and E of the Iowa troops, under command of Mojor Porter, and on the left by one company of regular infantry under command of Capt. Lothrop. This command sustained our retreat with great cooliness and determina-tion, under a most terrific discharge from tion, ander a most terrific discharge from the enemy's infantry. After the wounded were gathered up, our column formed in order of march, and the enemy repulsed,

the battery and infinitry retired in good or-der. Thus closed one of the most hotly contested engagements known to the country, commencing twenty minutes after five o'clo k A. M., and concluded twenty minutes at r. twelve o'clock M., in which the enemy brought to the field 14,000 well armed and ve'll disciplined troops and 10,000 pregular troops and 10,000 Irregular troops, and our own force amounted to about 5,000 troops in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than four thousand troops for the concluding four bours of it.

The St. Louis Republican, now an open Black Republican organ, has been furnished with the following official report. It will be seen that the debris of Lyon's army, had errived within civits miles of my unbounded admiration of the legs and Sergeant Major Charles Compton; and to express my unbounded admiration of the legs and Sergeant Major Charles Compton; and to express my unbounded admiration of the legs and Sergeant Major Charles Compton; and to express my unbounded admiration of the legs and Sergeant

Before concluding this report. I must bear testimony to the gallant and meritorious conduct of Capt. A. L. Mason, of Co U, who fell in a charge at the head of his Very respectfully,

Ynr obedient servant, WILLIAM H. MERRITT, Lieut. Col. Commanding. B

The best photographs of Davis and Beauregard in this city, are at Elred's Gallery, No. 409 Main street, below Fourth.

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil House. HAVING. as Treasurer of the KANAWILA LCANNEL COAL MINING AND Oil. MANU-FACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire stock of Lumps and Lamp Fixtures of WM E. SIMRALL, NO. 408 Nain sirect, fourth door west of Feu th, Louisville, Kw., it is my purpose to keep a supply of FINE BURNING Oil. manufac ured by lais Company, constantly on kand at wholesale and retail, all of which will be guaranted to be equal, if not superior, to any Coal Oil manufactured in the country.

equal, if not superior, to any Coal Gli manufactured in the country.

Our Oll is manufactured from ware Cannel Coal and tone other will be offered to carcustomers. and tone older will be offered to carcustonics.

In a few days we shall be prepared to lift orders
for LUHRICALING Old of as good quality as any
in the counters at from 25 to 60 cents per galon.

R. I. CRAWFARIL (formerly in the employ of
Wal. F. Sinutally will conduct the business of the
bouse for me, and letters addressed to thin, or the
tonic-ristened at Louisville, will receive prompt att.nito.;

Treasurer K. C. C. M. and Oll Mannef. Co.
aulo dim

COAL! COAL! HAVE for sale, at all times, by the barge and at retail, and at the lowest market price, best quality. PITSBURG COAL. Also, BEACH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates.

J. N. KELLOGG, Agent, apl4 dt' Third street, near corner of Main,

Office of Adams' Express Comp'y,

LOUISVILLE, JULY 23, 1861.

SOUTHERN

CLOSES DAILY AT 7% O'CLOCK A. M. Let ters can be left at A GUNTER'S Book Store Third street, or our office, Sixth street. jy23 dlm st S. A. JONES, Agent,

CHOICE COAL. WE have just received by our tow-boat W Fox, a heavy tow of very superior PIT BURGH COAL, which we offer at the very low market price.

BOWSER A FULTS!
Coal Office. Market st., bet, Bixth and Seventh, old the price of the pric

LOUIS JEFFERSON. (Fermerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co.,)

Druggist and Apothecary, uthwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets LOUISVILLE, KY.

Having receptly purchased from Dr. John Sargeni his Stock and Fixtures, and having made large additions thereto in the shape of Freeh Drags, Chenicais. Perfuners, Ckars, Tobacco, Fure Liquore, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Physicians' Precriptions esrefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

## Ziver Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING ......AUGUST 20 BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY

For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisement MAJOR ANDERSON, Cincinnail, POCAHONTAS, Stains, St. Louis, ARRIVALS, August 19

Nashville, Cin; Dilizent. Tr y; Henderson; Heity Gilimore, Evansv Trio, Kyr; DEPARTURES. Hetty Gilmore, Evarsy; Trib, Carr.

The River was rising tast yesterday with some seven feet water in the canal.

The weather has been wet and disagreeable all day which will make more water. At Cincinnati yesterday the river had risen over live feet, but at l'ittsburg it was falling very fast. We invite the attention of steamboa

captains to the advertisement in another Cool .- The Tigress came down from Pittsburg yesterday with a tow of coal for this market. That is a very nnusual re-ceipt for the month of Angust.

The Commercial, from Henderson yes

had a very heavy freight, including 111 hhds. tobacco.
The Dilligent, in charge of Captain Cobb, is the regular accommodation pack-et this afternoon for Leavenworth, Troy, and all way landings. She starts at three o'clock from the Portland whorf, and will take freight and passengers to all way

places. We understand from several gentle men who were passengers on the steamer Commercial on her last trip to Henderson, that they were annoyed very much at Rock-port, Ind., by one of Lincoln's deputy sur-veyors. He scarched all the state rooms both in the gentlemen's and ladies' cabin but found nothing that his surveyorship could confiscate. All boals going down are detained at Rockport until they are thoroughly ransacked.

thoroughly ransacked.

Lincoln Guy-Boats Pursition a Steamer-Col. Coleman, of the telegraph office, received a dispatch from Hickman, Kentucky, late last evening, saying that two of Lincoln spansed that place between five and six a clock, P. M. In hot pursuit of the steamer Equatry, which had just been captured as a prize by Capt. Janus linum, and a few of his brave followers, and was proceeding with great spend down the river. The Captain is understood to have seized her by some cunningly devised ruse, while at Chiro, and got ahead of his pursuers a couple of hours. At Illekman, which Is thirty-seven miles above New Madrid, the gun-bouts had gained on him half an hour; and the last that was seen of them was at Island No. 10, where the smoke was plainly at Island No. 10, where the smoke was plainly visible at dusk. - Memphis Appeal 16th.

RECEIPTS BY THER IVER Embracing only the Leading Articles Import

CINCINNATI— Per steamer Superlor— 25 kegs edda, to Gardner & Co—47 bbis whisky, 5 packages butter, Joan Sayder & co—74 bigs tin, Bridgeford—25 bbls whisky, Schrodt & Laval—72 pigs tin, Williams—20 casks bacon, 3 boxes do, 83 packages merchandise, sundries, consignees—

HENDERSON - Per sleamer Commercial-

HENDERSON — Per sleamer Commercial—
21 hhds tobacco, New Albany & Salem Railroad
29 hhds tobacco, New Albany & Salem Railroad
29 hhds tobacco, Ruckles & Co—41 hhds tobacco,
Co, Spratt, Bourn & Co—6 hhds tobacco, Mesers
Glover & Co—9 hhds tobacco, Warren—2 do do,
Dunlop—2 hhds tobacco, F. S. J. Ronald—111
bhls apples. 19:1 bags wheat, 1 boring machine,
mailboat—3 bbls whisky, Wright & Ketchum—
15 bbls whisky, Craig—10 half bbls flaxseed AV
Dupont & Cc—5 packages wool, Sterrett—lot
s indries, cons gnees—

EVANSVILLE—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore
Spratt, Bourn & Co—5 hhds tobacco, F. S. J.
Ronald—3 hhds tobacco, Glover & Co—10 hbd.
Buckles—1 lind, Brandeis & Crawford—460bags
wheat, Millet & Moore—50 bags wheat, Smith
& Smyser—50 bags wheat, Newcomb & Bio—
100 bales sheetings. Pete Smith—100 bags flour,
Wanch & Co—1 box merchandlse, 2 trunks, E.
P. Klng—2 packages wool, consignees—27 boxs
peaches, N. S. Glore & Co—8 b bls peacher.
1 basket, Cook—3 boxes I trunk, 1 rell carpet,
McQueen—box line, 1 bbl dour, Campbell—bell
and fixtures, John Johnson—76 bags wheat, I'
Mann—183 bags wheat, J Love—11 bbls flour

## Auction Sales.

BY C. C. SPENCER. TRGINIA AND KENTUCKY TOBACCO; CI. GAR\*; DAIRY CHEESE, MACKEREL; NEW YORK SIRCE: MOLASSE\*; GLASSWARE, SOAP AND CONFECTIONARY ARTICLES, AT AUC-

TION.

I MORNING (Tuesday), August 20 h, at 20
I o'clock, at Auction-rooms, No. 520 Main street, wil be sold a flue assortment of Virginia and Kentucky Tobacco: Havana Clears Dairy Cheese: Mackerek, New York Golden Sirup: Molasses, and Glassware of all kinds, and a small retail confectionary steck. Ea'e positive.

C. C. SPENCER, au20 dt. Auctioneer,

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Auction-Rooms opposite Louiscille Hotel, Special and Positive Cash Sales. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES AND CON TEONS OF PRIME FIRST CLASS BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS

AT AUCTION: O'Clock, we will sell without reserve, an invoice of choice Boots, Shoes and Brogans, relected expressly for private sales. Also an invoice from Lynn, Mass, of childrens colored and black Gallers, do forced and heeled Boots Misses col'd and birk Lace Gallers, Also an invoice from Boston of Women's and Misses' Goot and Kid Gallers and Boots; do do Eogsweled and Morocco da; Mene fine Buff, Kip and Call Bregaus, Cxford, &c tch and Congress Gatters; Bays' and Youths' Oxford and Scotch Boots.

Congress Gaiters; Bays' and Youths' Oxford and Scotch Bools.

18 We should call the particular attention of both city and councy buyers to this saie. It is selsom such desirable took is soid at aucilon, aul; ds 8, 6, 11 ENKY & CO., Auctioneers. BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, TRAMMINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION. (SPECIAL SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.)

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST II, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the balance of a stock of Dry Goods. Nellona, and Trimmings; Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes; Children's Boots and Shoes; Consisting o' many very desirable articles usually found in a large zeta i store.

Terms cach.

S. G. HENRY & CO., auly 48.

**AUCTION NOTICE!** CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

S. ROTHCHILD. On Market street, between Second and Third No. 217, South side, W. Market street, between costons with Lawrell No. 217, South side,
W. OULD announce to the citizens of Louisville
W. and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUG.
TION AND COMMISSION EUSINESS, where he
will have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIC
GOOIIS. BOOTS AND SHOEN, and READY-MADE
CLOTHING, at auction prices.
Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock
and in the everning from 7 until 10 o'clock.
Out-door Sales promptly attended to,
Cash advanced on consignments,
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please
come torward and sellie, or the accounts will be
put in the hands of an officer for collection.

\*\*Market Street\*\*

\*\*ROLHCHILD\*\*

HOUSEKEEPERS Who are cleaning and changing CARPETS, should not put them down again without the PAENT CARPET LINING, to be bat only at WILKIN'd, west side Fourth st., between Main and Market.

UNDER the National Hotel. The under signed invites the attention of his friends and the public lo his choice assortment of every describable article, including the foilowing, all of which are offered on accommodating terms: Fashionable jeweiry: Coral, Cameo, Pearl, Diamond, Jet, Minlature, &c.; Chains, Lockets, Rings, &c.; English, Swiss, and American Geld and Silver Watches, fine Spectacles, Optic Glasses, Serveyors' Compasses, Wacomakers' Materials: Manufacturer of Silverwate; repairing in every department.

"UGENE MICHOT. 1977dtf Jewelry Store--Fine Watches.

# FRUIT JARS!

Hartell's Patent Fruit Jars, Glass Tops. Willoughby's Patent Fruit Jars, Tin Tops. Newman's Patent Fruit Jars, Earthenware. Kentucky Glass Works, Jars, Cork

Kentucky Glass Works, Jars, Cork Stoppers.

We have onband a very large stock of the above JARS, to which we would call the attention of all pers us who intend to preserve fresh Fruit as we are detyrmined to sell them off at prices to sult the times. Asali of them have been tried successfully, as need all this first mentioned (for which we are the exc u ive agents), comment is unnecessary. All orders ad Iressed it us shall receive our prompt intention. WALTON & BARRET.

Batest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

THE WAR FOR FREEDOM.

Affairs in the City of Washington

MORE TROOPS NEEDED!

**FUEL GETTING SCARCE!** 

THE MISSOURI BATTLE,

A Southern Statement,

From Washington.

Wasaington, Ang. 12.—Soldiers in this vicinity now receive their letters at their several encampments, instead of the Postolice. Packages containing them are sent there in charge of responsible persons. Ilence the importance of their distant correspondents being particular in designating the names and company of their regiments.

W. C. Hannah, and S. C. Stevenson, of ludians, have been appointed additions The fears for the safety of the steamer

Baltimore in the employ of the Govern-ment are relieved, she having been detained at Fortress Monroe by a storm. The President is about to issue a proclamation declaring certain ports in the Reb-el States no longer ports of entry under the provisions of the force bill.

Capt. Holley, Quartermaster of the Ken-tucky regiment of cavalry, was arrested to-day for non-performance of duty. Coal and wood in the city is high and searce. If the navigation of the Potomac is closed, furl will rise in price nearly double the usual rates.

Chas. Hiusmans, of Connecticut, has been removed as assistant librarian of the Congressional Library.

[Special to Commercial Advertiser ] There was considerable unucessary ex-citement to day respecting an alleged incvenient of Rebels on the city. Wash-ington is safe now, but if offensive prepara-tions are ever to be resumed, more sol-

diers are necessary.

The War Department has received from Governors responses to the late general order the most enthusiastic and patriotic answers to the call for additional troops.

As it is known the Cabinet are a unit o he measures for the presecution of hostil ities, the attacks on the Administration here are regarded as intended to thwart its policy of effective operations.

Commander Livingston, of the steamer
Pen quin, writing to the Navy Department
under date of the 15th inst., communicates

the interesting particulars of his blocka-ding operations off Cape Fear Station.— Among other things that of chasing the Louisa, of Wilmington. He brought her within reach of his guns when she ran ashore, keeled over, filled with water and herange awreek. She intended gainst to became a wreck. She intended going to West Indies with a cargo of lumber and return with coffee. The Captain of a Brit-ish ship, Gladiator, had sent him a communication, pointing out several localities un-blockaded, a fact as well known to Commander Livingston as to her Majesty's offi

From Rolla.

ROLLA, Mo, Aug. 18.—Captain Emmelt McDonald was in towa to-day. He repor s that Capt. Chas. C. Rogers, aid de-camp to Gov. Jackson, and Capt. Stephen A. Cole-man, both of St. Louis, were killed in the pattle of the 10th.

He also states that McCullough's force before the battle was 22,000 strong, and heir killed and wounded amounted to 2,500 to 3,000 men.

Gen. Sigel received his commission as Brigadier General on Saturday, and as-sumed command of the Federal forces

resterday.

McDonald was escorted beyond the lines yesterday and sent on his way to Spring-field. He no doubt gained much valuable information of the strength and position of our forces, &c., as it is said he had the freedom of our eamp nuder his flag of Our wounded at Springfield are reported

Our wounded at Springheid are reported to be doling well.

The correspondent of the St. Lonis Republican furnishes the following: Gen. Price has issued a proclamation at Springfield to the effect that a great victory has been won; that the Northern oppressors of Missanii have been driven back; that every Missouri have been driven back; that every one belonging to the Home Guard organization will be regarded and treated as an enemy to the Southern Confederacy, but his protection would extend to such who quietly return to their home and allow the Southern sway to prevail, and that whoever recognizes the provisional Government of Missonri will be considered as an enemy to the State and dealt with accordingly. Capt. McDonald reports that Gens. Price and Clark were slightly, and Brig. Gen. Slack seriously wounded in the late engagement; also, Col. Bay, formerly Captain of Jackson's body guard.

McDonald was very anxions to go to St. Louis but his application was refused. He southern sway to prevail, and that whoever

Louis but his application was refused. He asked many questions with a view of ascertaing how many troops, cannon, &c., there are in that city, and what preparations are being made to resist an attack.

From New York. New York, Aug. 19 .- The Post says that 7,000 men go this week, and in case of necessity 7,000 or 8,000 of the militia regiments might be sent.
Serril, the State prisoner, has been sent
to Fort Lafayette. Over 600 responded at
the roll call of the 11th Fire Zonaves. Men

are continually reporting for the reorgani-zation of the regiment, which will be effect-ed without difficulty. Russel's letter to the Times says: "The repulse of the Federals, decided as it was, might have had no serious eff.c.s whatev-er beyond the mere failure, which polltically was of greater consequence than it was in a nilitary sense, but for disgraceful conduct of the troops. The retreat in their lines at Centreville seems to have ended in a cowardly rout, a miserable, causele s pan lc—such scandalous behavour on the part of the soldiers I should have considered

of the soldiers I should have considered impossible.]

"I have never, among camp followers, seen the like of it. If, in the present state of the troops, the Confederates were to make a march across the Potomac above Washington, the Capital might fall into their hauds. Delay may place that event ont of range of probability. The North will no doubt recover from the shock. Hitherto she has only said "Go and fight for the to she has only said "Go and fight for the Union." The South has exclaimed "Let us fight for our rights." The North must put her best men into the battle, or she will inevitably fall before the energy, personal hatred, and superior fighting, powers of her antagonists."

The bark Maxwell, of Philadelphia, was captured by the privateer Samter July 27, off Porto Cabello. She was taken into Cienfuegos, but ordered to leave within 24 honrs. She was then run ashore near Ciennegos, and her eargo taken to Cienfuegos and sold. The prize crew were sent by the Governor to Havana as shipwrecked sea

From Memphis. MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—Letters from the battle field of Wilson's creek to Little Rock say that McCullough's encampment was surprised by ten thousand men on each side of it. Churchell, s Patriot's and the Texas Regiments were badly ent up. Gen. McCullough said to Price, "You have saved me, and won the battle!"

After six hours conflict the enemy were

After six hours conflict, the enemy were completely routed, and Sigel reached Springfield with a dozen men. The Confederates lost in killed 205, and in wounded 800. The Federal loss in killed was 800, wounded I,000, and three hundred prisoners. Six cannon and saveral hun. prisoners. Six cannon and several hundred stand of arms were captured. The report is confirmed officially.

From Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Ang. 19.—Pierce Butler was arrested this af ernoon by order of Secretary Cameron. Hewas taken to New York this evening en route for Fort Hamilton. From Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 18.—While Col. Stiles' 5th regiment of Missouri reserve corps, and Col. Worthington's Iowa were coming down the river on the Government steamer, they were frequently fired upon with cannon and small arms by Secessionists from the banks, killing one, and wounding seven or eight of the troops. There is great evictoment the troops. There is great excitement among the people along the river in consequence of greatly exagerated accounts of the battle near Springilld, which is represented as a great victory for the Seces-

From Ironton.

Ironton, Mo, Ang. 17.—Messengers bring information that Col. Hecker, who left here Thursday evening with his regiment, surprised a body of some 400 Rebels prepared. Twelve prisoners were also taken.

Gen. I'rentiss has arrived and taken comThe money market is quiet, with nothing

Gen. I'rentiss bas arrived and taken com-mand of all the forces in this section.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—Five regiments infantry, under State authority, and two independent, which have been accepted by the War Dep't, are partially filled up, and officers and meu in camp in different parts of the State. None of them have been uniformed as yet, but it is understood all available means in camp will be moved forward during the week nader the recent order of the week.

From Easton. Easton, Pa, Aug. 19—10 o'clock P. M.

—The office of the Sentinel, a paper advocating peace and compromise is near being gnttered by the mob. Col. Philips Johnston, member of Congress elect, frem this district, has been burned in edligy, and made to show his colors. The riot is still prevailing. There is great excitement.

From Tienton , N. J. TRENTON, N. J. Ang. 19 .- The New Jer y troops have orders to leave to-morrow 8 o'clock, whether the companies are full or not, or equipped or not. It produces no little excitement. The State authorities are very active. Ten companies are near here and filled and others coming.

From Alexandria. ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 19.—The court mar-nial against Col. M les has been postponed until the 15th September, by an order from Washington.

Steamboats.

[IN PLACE OF STAN GREY EAGLE.]

The splendld new U. S. Mall steamer LINDEN, Capt. Andr. ws. will leave as above on W. dlaesday, 21st leave as above on W. dlaesday, 21st leave, as above on the standard wharf.

For freight or passage, having superior accommosations apply on board or le

T. Y. FRWIN. Agent.

Ma29 NITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HEA!

Regular U. S. Mail Line-For Ev-

ansville.
Leaves every Monday and Thursday. POR BRANDENBURG, LEAVENWORTH, STEPHENSFORT AND LOVERPORT, HAWESVILLE, CANNELTON, TELL CITY, TROY, ROCKPORT, OWENSBORO AND EVANSVILLE.

The United S. Mail Line steamer HETTY GILMORE, Glanore masier Will leave as above every Monday and Thursday, at 5 celock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to T. M. ERWIN, Azent, No. 37 Wall street, a20

FOR PADUCAH, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS. The new and magnificent sleamer
POCAHONTAS, Capt. Stains,
will leave for above and all intermediste ports on Monday, the 28th last, at 4 o'clock
P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Accute.,
a29
No. 116 Wall street.

REGTLAR PACKET – FOR MADISON CARROLLTON AND KENTUCKY RIVER The freight and passenger steamer TRIO, Capt. Jno. A. Diskinson, Will leave Lo Isrille every Monday and Wednesday, at I o'cluck P. M. for Madiao and Carrollton, and ever Iriday, at I o'clock P. M. for Madiao. Arr litor, Cedar Lock, Kentulky River, and Internediate landins.

Prompi and strict attention puid to the interests of the Irade.

PEOPLE'S PACKET REGULAR U.S MAIL PACKET FOR OWENSBORO AND EVANSVILLE. Every Wednesday and Saturday.

The splendid passenger steamer MASONIC GEM. Caffrey master, will leave Louleville for above and all way landings on every Wednesday and Saturday is 40°Ck. F. M. from Portland what.

For freight or cassage apply on board or to B. J. CAFFREY & SON, Agents, aul5 dif Or DOERN & HUGHES, Ag nt. REGULAR SATURDAY PARKET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS. The freight and passenger steamer LOUISVILLE, Joe Combs. masler. Will leave as above at 1 o'clock jy5dif

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST. THE splendid passen.
THE splendid passen.
For steamers JACOB
GRAPH NO. S will leave for
UINCINNAT! EVERY MORNING
At 13 o'clock, which haures the making of the so
clock morning connections by Railroad from the
elmost to the North and East.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOE CAMPION. Agent.

By Office Mail LineWharf-boat, foot Thirdstreel
land dif

NOTICE.

THE unrivated steamers CHARLEY
MILLER and PINK VARBLE No. 2.
In therough running order, are now
ready for the season to do all kinds of towing to
any point above or below the Falls, at the most
reasonable rates. Being in charge of experienced
boatmen, they will be able to impart satisfaction
to all who may wish to engage their services.
All orders left at the slothing store of Ben.
Durrett, corner of Fourth and Water streets, will
meet with prompt attention.

PINK VARBLE, Captain,
PS 411 towing done at the risk of owners. 990 dts

TRABUE & LUCUS, NASHVILLE.....TENNESSEE.

No. 73 Publie Square, near City Hotel. WE are prepared to make liberal CASH AD-Clothing, Varieties, Bools Spees, lives, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., &c.; also and recipition of Greevies and Provisions; or we will receive and forward or store any of the above Merchandise consigned to

Reference at Nashville, | Reference at Louisville.

L B, & T, D. Fite.
W. S. Eskin & Co.,
A. J. Duncan & Co.,
H. & B. Dogglas,
John Merrow & Son.
au5 d4m.

March & Co.,
Warren & Co.,
Warren & Co., STRAYED, a large Brindle COW; no mark, except a small streak of white down the back, and a small plece out of the left ear. Return to the corner my25 dif

LARGE AND SMALL! FLAGS, ALL SIZES. FROM 10 INCHES TO 8 PT .: SOUTHERN PAPERS AND ENVELOPS:

SOUTHERN COCKADES; SOUTHERN BANGES; HARDEE'S CAVALRY TACTICS;

aul? dlm

" LIGHT INPANTRY TACTICS; DEGREE WORKS OF R. G. C.; A SOUTHERN HOME AND A SOUTHERN MAN Also,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY; SUPER WRITING
PAPER AND ENVELOPS.
Fourth street, bet. Main and Market. G. W. ROBERTSON.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACK & his Office, is this day dissolved. John G. Jack having purchased the entire interest in the stock and assets, is authorized to settle the partnership business and to use the name of the firm for the purpose.

Louisvitle, Aug. 14, 1861. hDW. W. JACK. NOTICE.

THE undersigned will continue the WHOLE SALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION RUSI-NESS at the old sland, No. 320 Main street, between Third su f Pourth.

Louisville, Aug 14th, 1801.

Aug 14th, 1801. H. B. CLIFFORD, } (Late Bowen & Co.)

CLIFFORD & CO., GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 226 West Main Street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER MONDAY, Ang. 15.

To-day was a very disagreeable one, it To day was a very disagreeable one, it having rained nearly the entire day, and but little was done in the market. The rain on Saturday made the reads very muddy, so that the receipts of wheat today by wagon were small, but the receipts by railroad were fair. Most of the wheat received by railroad are purchases made by agents, who are in the country buying up quantities for the dealers is our city. We made wheat firm at 600075 for red and white. The receipts of one are light and Ironton, Mo, Ang. 17.—Messengers bring information that Col. Hecker, who left here Thursday evening with his regiment, surprised a body of some 400 Rebels near Frederickstown, early yesterday morning, captured all their camp conjuge, and at the breaktast which they had just prepared. Twelve privacy less than the prepared that the present the property of the proper

rency as follows:
Tennessee. @15 dis.
New Orleazes 2@ 6 dis.
Missourt. | 15020 dis.
North Ca o na. | 15020 dis.
Sonth Carolina and Georg a | 15020 dis.
Virginia | 16020 dis. Daily Review |L oisville Market.

FLOUR AND GRAIN-Siles of 255 bbls flour at \$3 50@\$4 25; 1,500 bushels wheat at (0@75c. No sales of corn or cats re-SHEETING-Sales of 12 bules at 101/6

BATTING-Small sales at 14c. BATTING—Small sales at 14.4.2c
WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls at 14.4.2c
POTATOES—Sales of 50 bbls at 75c @85c,
CHBESK—Sales of 30 boxes at 64.4.7c.
FEED STUFF—Sales of 30 tons at 87 for
bran, 88 for shorts, and 89 for ship stuff.
GROC RIES—Sales 30 bbds sugar at
84.4.4.20
84.4.2.25 bbls molesse at 34c; 90
88.4.3 colleg at 16.6.4.2c 50 tierces rice at
65.4.2.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Angust 19 - P. M. Colton—market continues quiet and maching d; sales of few bales at 18% for middling up inds. lands.

Flour—market heavy and 5@10\$ lower, with but a limited demand for export an home consumption; sales of 12.9 0 bbls at \$1.00 at \$1.00 cm of 10.00 cm of 10.

Grain-Wheat opened heavy and closed dull;

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 19 P. M. Second Board-Stocks lower and dull. 

Foreign Commercial. Per steamer Bolemian. Liverroot, August 9. Cotton opened unsettled and excited nuder Canada s advices from America, and prices advanced ad. Sales of 3 days 35,000 bales, including 17,000 to speculators and exporter; the

@14—mixed 20@31s; white 31@31.
Provisions—Beef steady and unchanged; pork flat. Bacon tends downward-47@50.
Tallow—Doclining tendency. Sugar-Active. Rice-Duli.

Breadstuffs-American firm. Groceries-Sugar quiet; lea quiet but steady; rice steads. LATEST. By telegraph via Londenderry. Liverpoot, August 9.

LONDON, August 9. Consols closed to-day at 90% @ 90%. American securities flat.
The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £13 000.
The specie in the Bank of France increased 12,000,000f.

WANTED TO TRADE.

PINB KENTUCKY JEANS!



MILLS (which is now being worn so extensively in the worth and Weed, I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL.

> I. O. O. F. OFFICE OF THE G. PATRIARCH.

OFFICE OF THE G. PATNIARCH.

To the Officers and Members of the R. W. G. Encampent of Kentucky:

Paterian: h:—Vou are hereby notified to attend a called meeting of the Grand Encampent of Kentucky. In the city of Louisville, on Wedbesday, the 4th day of September, 1st., at sociock A. M., for the porpose of electing a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, rice William B. Mason, deceased. SAMURIL I. ADAMS.

B. Mason, deceased. SAMURIL I. ADAMS.

WHELLA WILLIAM C. Seribe.

aug If dtd.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,



Shell Oysters. Shell Oysters. SHELL OYSTERS (the first of the season)! VENISON: GROUSE!

COAL! TO THE PUBLIC!

AVING taken the office formerly occupied by M. Brave & Sons, west side of Third street, between Mein and Marcet, i am prepared to furnish the very best quality of PITTSEURGH and other COAL in large or small quantities, at the lowest cash price. If Give me a call suddim S. J. STUART.

Grain—Wheat opened heavy and closed dult; 2G.3: lower, receipts increasing, while export demand both for France and England are less active; freights advancing Sates of 15.50 lushels whater red western \$1.221.35, 2,000 bushe's white Kentucky at \$1.324.40.

Provision 2—Pork market is dull and a shade higher; sales of 2.10 bbls at \$15.09 for mess \$14.75@15 for no aspected mess, \$25.60@15.02% for clear, \$10 for prime.

CINCINNATI, August 19-P. M. Exchange at 1/4 premium.

Money Market.

chardson, Spence & Co. report flour dull and lending downward; quotations 25@28s. Wheat firm but quiet-red western 9s 4d@11s.red sou-thern 11@11s 6d; white western 12: white sou-thern 13@13s 6d. Corn firm at an advance of 6d

narket closed quiel.

Breadstuff-Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Ri-

LONDON MARKETS. LONDON, August 8.

Liverpoot, August 9.

Cotion—Brokers circular reports sales of the week 63,000 bales. Market opened with an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$, but closed easier with but little inquiry and prices weak. Speculators took 19, 600 and exporters 15,000. To-day sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, the nurket closing steady at the following authorised quotations—Fair Orleans 93; fair Mobile 85; middling Orleans 85; middling Mobile 8 5 16. The stock in port is estimated at 90,000 bales, of which 710-000 are American.

Breadstuffs—Quiet but steady. Wheat qulet and tending downwards, and quotations barely maintained.

Provisions—Steady and nuchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

WANTED TO TRADE.

THE ADVERTISER, having on hand in this city a large stock of Carriages of superior quality, embracing ever, desirable style, from a Bu, sy to Conce, is desirous of exchanging the same from the same of the

FINE Kentucky Jeans,

A good supply of Negro Jeans and Lineey on and. L. RICHARDSON. apl6 dly awly 2dpet

WILLIAM WILLE, G. Scribe.

FIRST OF THIS SEASON!



AND ALL OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEA-SON, received daily by express, aul6 dtf C. U. KUFER, Proprietor,